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REMARKS OF MR. O. H. DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND,

In the House of Commons on the 8th Feb'y 1859, on the following Bill introduced by him:

A BILL to authorize and require the County Courts of certain Counties to tax articles of property not now authorized to be taxed for County purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in those Counties in the State which have subscribed or may hereafter subscribe to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, the County Courts for the same in laying the taxes for the purpose of meeting said County subscription or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, shall have power and they are hereby required to lay the tax not only on such property as is authorized to be taxed in the 1st Section of the 28th Chapter of the Revised Code, but also on all other articles and every kind of property in said Counties which is taxed by the General Revenue Bill of the State in force at the time of laying such tax.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

MR. SPEAKER: You will bear me witness that I have not consumed much of the time of this House, nor would I do so at this time, but from the fact that a sense of duty to myself and to the people whom I represent on this floor, imperatively demand that I should be heard in reply to my friend from Anson and in defence of the principles of the bill now under consideration,—a bill which I believe to be not only right and proper, but indispensably necessary in this day and time of high taxes in North Carolina. I regret that I am compelled on this occasion to differ with my friend, for hitherto, in the main, we have been acting together. We are and have been friends, personally and politically; but in this matter we separate, honestly and conscientiously, awarding each to the other the same right to independence of action as well as freedom of thought.

Now, Mr. Speaker, why did I introduce this Bill? In answer to that interrogatory, let the following reasons speak for themselves: This Road was chartered, you will remember, in 1854, the State giving us a fair charter, with reasonable aid. After the preliminaries were arranged, the Company organized for business, and immediately proceeded to solicit individual subscriptions from the people along the line of the proposed Road. Our worthy President, with authorized agents and others friendly to the enterprise, canvassed each and every county thoroughly and ably. This self-imposed duty did not meet with the desired success, and the Company, almost driven to the wall, disheartened and discouraged, asked, in order to secure the completion of the Road, this thro' Representatives of those Counties interested in the work, such an amendment of the charter as to give the counties the right to subscribe to its capital stock in their corporate capacities as counties. This modest request was cheerfully granted by the General Assembly of '56 and '57. This amended charter I hold in my hand, and in the 6th section thereof, after providing the mode and manner in which this measure shall be submitted to the people and the election upon the same, &c., goes on to provide, in case the proposition is voted on affirmatively, how the County Bonds are to be issued, when redeemed, and the mode in which they shall be met, which last provision reads as follows: "And it *shall* be the duty of the justices of the county regularly to provide the means for meeting the interest on the county bonds, as the same shall become due, by laying such taxes annually on the persons, lands and *other property* within the county as shall and may be sufficient for that purpose." This provision has been strangely overlooked by my friend who has just addressed us, as well as by the magistrates on the line of this Road. This clause, sir, is plain and unequivocal, peremptory and binding. The magistrates *shall* lay this tax on lands, persons, and *other property*, and yet this entire tax is saddled on the land and polls of those counties, and the third source from whence this money is to come, viz: "*other property*," is entirely overlooked and ignored. This, sir, is wrong; the charter if binding at all is equally so in all its parts; otherwise, it is nugatory and inoperative. My purpose in the introduction of this bill is to make the duty of the justices on this subject absolute and positive, in plain and unambiguous terms; to remedy its present unauthorized application, and to simplify and make binding all its provisions on "*other property*"—a portion of which I understand to be money and bank stock.

My friend objects to the bill because it is new. Why, sir, the entire subject is a new one in the legislation of North Carolina. Not only are the subjects of taxation as embraced in the bill new, but the mode of raising money by county subscription is equally new, and in our portion of the State a railroad is a new thing, and certainly none the more objectionable on that account. But if the objection to the bill be a good one it applies with equal force to the road itself, to the high tax upon land and poll necessary to complete the road, to many items in our Revenue bill just passed—one of which is the tax on note shavers, which is certainly just and proper although new,—and it applies to every thing that is novel or strange, without regard to its utility. Two years ago an effort was made to equalize taxation by giving the county courts full and unlimited jurisdiction over every species of property, for the purpose of aiding land and poll to meet the county expenses. A similar bill was introduced into the other House by the Senator from Wake, during this session. For such a bill I would cheerfully vote; but on this occasion we only ask the right to tax "all other property," with a view of aiding the land and poll tax-payers in meeting the demands now unjustly imposed on them alone for rail road purposes. This is a moderate request, and I trust this House will pass the bill.

But, says my friend, the county courts only asked the right to tax property for rail road purposes, already within their jurisdiction. I have no recollection of any such condition precedent, and the express words of the charter fully bear me out in my position; for, by the 1st section of the 28th chap. of the Revised Code (referred to in the bill,) the county courts only have jurisdiction over land and poll and nothing else, whereas, the authority given in the amended charter of the W., C. & R. R. Co., expressly requires that this tax *shall* be levied on land, persons and "other property," consequently my friend is mistaken, or the legislature in its wisdom granted us more than we asked.

But, sir, it is said the people voted for this county subscription with the express understanding that this entire tax should fall alone and entirely upon land and poll and that it would be unwise and unjust to alter that condition now. This may have been the view of capitalists and moneyed men, but not land-holders. At all events it is to me a new point, which I have never heard before. It would be strange indeed to see a people, nine-tenths of whom are land-tax payers, not only voting for heavy county railroad subscriptions, but actually contending, earnestly, zealously and determinedly, that they and they alone should have the honor of footing the bill and paying the tax, in addition to other heavy county burdens. It is hard enough to saddle the debt on them after it is contracted, without impeaching them with a want of judgment or sense of equality. Why, sir, why this understanding? why this condition annexed? I have read the charter to you. It provides that this money *shall* be raised on land, persons and "*other property*." The same charter which gave us the right to take stock as counties, also expressly enjoined upon the counties the subjects upon which this money is to be raised. Property, other than land and poll, is to pay its share of the railroad debt. So reads the law, and upon this reading the people voted "subscription." Let this, however, have been as it may in Anson county, I can speak advisedly and positively in regard to the county I represent on this floor. In Richmond, sir, the opposite doctrine was held and argued before the people: there we supposed every species of property subject to this debt; not only were we induced to believe this from the declarations of the speakers, but from the reading of the charter itself. But for this understanding in my county, the result of that election would have been exceedingly problematical. On this point, sir, I am clear, my recollection is distinct, that it was thus argued, and upon this argument the people voted the subscription. And, sir, for that county I contend the provisions of the law, of the charter, as well as the distinct understanding of the people, should be carried out; and, sir, for that purpose I am addressing you to-day.

But, my friend asks for whose benefit is the Road built? and with some ingenuity singles out that class of our population whom he supposes to be the least interested in the road. He asks, does it advance the interest of the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the dentist, the druggist, and other artisans and traders? I answer, it does emphatically benefit them, for a benefit conferred on so large a portion of our people as are the landholders, certainly so ramifies and diffuses itself among the other classes as to be of decided advantage to them. The road helps the farmer, the farmer employs the doctor and trades with the merchant. Rail roads facilitate his business, his operations are quickened and enlarged, his exertions are stimulated, his sales are more prompt and profitable, he pays his debts. The doctor and merchant get their dues, and participate in his prosperity, and thereby the whole country is benefitted. This highly respectable portion of our population are too intelligent and high-toned in sentiment to refuse a modicum of their means, when it tends to relieve the condition of a tax-ridden portion of their fellow citizens.

But we are asked if our watches, buggies, carriages are benefited. Why, sir, the watches, old buggies, &c., in Richmond, Anson and the other counties along this road, are taxed in the Revenue Bill (for which gentlemen voted) to pay for Rail Roads in other sections of the State,—and for this reason I can see nothing so iniquitous in taxing these articles for our own Roads,—the benefits of which will be seen and felt in our midst. The State is in debt and needs the money—and that too is precisely our condition. The cases are analogous. The Bill is open to amendment and if the House prefer that these articles be stricken out, I will not interpose any serious objection.

But, my friend finally concludes that land is the only species of property benefited by this Road, and therefore he argues since such is the case the land holder should bear the burdens. From this conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I dissent in toto. Land, sir, is now subject to exorbitant and excessive taxation—for State, county, school, Rail Road, the poor and the Asylum. Every successive Legislature increases the tax on land. In the present Revenue Bill, land will pay nearly three-fourths of the entire State income. Upon land and poll devolve the entire support of our counties, so regulated by statute. On these two articles of property the Justices have plenary and unlimited jurisdiction—from whose decision there is no appeal. Our jails, court-houses, bridges, poor-houses,—the support and maintenance of the poor—now a burdensome tax on my county, have all to be built and kept up by land and poll—the burdens of which falling entirely and absolutely upon them—and according to the interpretation put upon the Charter, by my friend, land and poll should again be saddled with an onerous Rail Road debt, for which every voter in the county had the privilege of exercising his elective franchise. This is wrong and contrary to the genius of our institutions. It is oppressive and burdensome, and if carried out to its utmost limit, would be dangerous and ruinous. This debt should be distributed among all classes responsible for its contraction. None should evade its reach. But let us follow the argument still farther. If land be the principal recipient of benefits, and according to my friend should bear the burden of building Rail Roads, why not compel the landholder to pay the debts of the Central Road and other Roads, hundreds of miles from us, as well as our own? Why not with equal propriety subject land and poll to the entire payment of the State debt, which was contracted for R. R. purposes? Land and poll alone pay our county debts; why not hold the same responsible alone for our State debt? The principle is the same. It goes too far and answers itself.

But, Mr. Speaker, my friend is aware that these are at last side issues, only skirmishes in the vicinity of the battle-ground. He is too intelligent not to know that the intention of this Bill is to compel estates in cash funds to aid the land and poll tax-payers to discharge the county Rail Road debts—to compel money, the essence of all property, to pay its quota—and the people sir, are too intelligent not to see that the professed sympathy for old buggies, &c., is but an attempt to humbug them and divert their attention from the true issue. Why should money be exempt from any of these burdens? I do not wish to excite any crusade against capitalists, or array classes, but I do and shall contend that justice and right demand—imperatively demand—that each and every one should bear his full share of the burdens of this debt voluntarily assumed, for the good of the whole. Now, sir, look at the facts, the moneyed estate only pays State tax, and is entirely exempt from any of the county taxes. In the county of Richmond (as shown by the Comptroller's report,) for the year 1857, I see that the amount of State taxes among our people is in the aggregate $5,582 03, of which sum land and poll pays $3,120 60, nearly two-thirds; and every other species of property comprising interest, dividends and profits, buggies, watches, &c., make up the balance. The same report shows that the county taxes for the same year were $3,514 09—nearly every cent of which was drawn from the operations of the planting interests of our county. By the Comptroller's Report for 1858, when the Rail Road tax was first laid, I find the following figures: For State purposes $5,782 58, of which sum land and poll paid $3,232 29. For county purposes, the sum total reaches the large amount of $8,306 82, every dollar of which is drawn from the pockets of the land and poll tax-payers, thus increasing the burdens on that species of property in the little county of Richmond to the amount of $2,392 73. These figures, sir, speak for themselves, and show a glaring discrepancy in favor of the moneyed estate. And in the county of Anson I find the figures equally unfavorable to the landholder. The Comptroller's Report for 1857, before the R. R. tax was laid, shows that the entire State tax collected from the people of that county, amounted to $6,983 75, of which land and poll paid $4,109 36. The county taxes for that year raised exclusively from land and poll amounted to $6,420 63; the aggregate amount of taxes collected in Anson for 1857, was $13,404 38, of which land and poll paid $10,529 99.

For 1858, the first year of railroad taxes, I find the figures more startling still. The State revenue from that County amounted to $8,538 15, of which land and poll paid $5,177 99. For county and railroad purposes the large amount of $12,705 20 was collected exclusively from land and poll, lacking but $68 03 of doubling the burdens upon the people for R R purposes; and of the entire tax collected from the people of that County for 1858, amounting to $21,043 35, land and poll paid the exorbitant sum of $17,883 19, of which sum $5,485 10 is collected from land and poll, for the purpose of paying the R R debt. Now Mr. Speaker, figures can't lie, and it seems to me, these figures must excite the surprise and wonder of every landholder in our country—to be thus unmercifully burdened for the good of the whole community is palpably wrong and absurd. Why, sir, look at the figures again. I find from the same report, that every man owning a tract of land in the County of Richmond, worth $1000, paid for the year 1857, into the State Treasury, one dollar and fifty cents, and into the County Treasury one dollar and eighty cents, total amount, three dollars and thirty cents; whereas the capitalist paid on his $1000 to the State only the sum of two dollars and sixteen cents, for the first hundred is not taxed. The report of 1858 shows an increased tax on land to pay the R R debt, every $1000 worth paying four dollars and fifty cents, where as the tax on money is not raised at all, and under the provisions of the Revenue Bill just passed, the landholder will pay five dollars and the moneyed estate only two dollars and sixteen cents. For the County of Anson the difference is equally apparent: on land the tax for 1858 was seven dollars and fifty cents, and on money only two dollars and sixteen cents. This, sir, is a burlesque on taxation. You tax the planter's land and negroes exorbitantly high, while sculking with the floods, droughts, and all the disasters incident to agricultural operations, and when he accomplishes his ends—accumulates money and dispenses with those agents, then when he is the most able to pay, lighten his tax. Sir, the capitalist who prefers money to land, because he can realize more from it, should be taxed as much as the landholder. Sir, the planters of N. Carolina do not realize from their entire investment more than three per cent, and yet upon this class falls the burden of supporting our County organization—paying our R R debts, in addition to more than half of our large State Revenue, and money paying its owner large profits; instead of three which the planter realizes, he makes from five and three-quarters to fifteen per cent, and that too without any effort on his part—without the necessity of crooking a finger or tightening a muscle. This discrimination is to me objectionable, iniquitous and odious, and I cannot sanction it. A few years since, sir, our State Government only required $75,000 a year for its administration—then our taxes were light and unheeded; now, sir, with two-thirds of a million of dollars to raise each year, and the certainty of a regular increase, and the taxes on land and poll keeping pace with the increased sum—with the county and R R on hand too,—it is high time we were looking about us to see whither we are drifting, and whether or not that hard-working and meritorious class of our fellow citizens, known as agriculturists, are not compelled to pay more than an equal share of the public burdens.

But, my friend says, the landholder only is benefitted by R R—and should pay the debt; well, sir, if value received be the rule, let us test its virtue a little further in another way. Does the Court House exclusively benefit land? The appearance of our dockets fully negatives this idea, for the moneyed man monopolizes much of the time and business in collecting his dues. They are of service to every citizen of the country, in the protection of his property and life. Is the Jail alone of service to the landholder—how does the poor house benefit him—in what way are his resources developed in maintaining and supporting the poor? Are the bridges over our streams advantageous to him only? Notwithstanding, sir, these are all works of public utility, yet the burdens of erecting and keeping them up fall mainly on the shoulders of the landholder, and frequently laid there by the hand of the capitalist, who feels not its weight.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is said, land is the chief source from which our Revenues are derived. If this be so, is it for that reason right to heap onerous and insupportable burdens on it. I do not think it good policy, or a good argument, to tax land oppressively and continuously, simply because it has been done hitherto. Is not this subject open for revision, correction and amendment, as any other of the laws on our Statute book? This course, sir, will not have a good effect. It will either drive off our people, or drive the land into their pockets—when, and when only they will be relieved of taxes. Suppose a man owns to-day, in the County of Richmond, a tract of land worth $10,000; for that land he will have to pay, whether productive or not, according to the last report, the sum of $45 tax; he finds the business does not pay, sells that land and puts the money in his pocket, upon which he operates and realizes fine profits, and only pays the sum of $23 76 State tax, and is exempted from all county and R R tax. Is this fair or just? To me, sir, there is a striking analogy between a State and County debt; for the former every species of property within its border is taxed for the payment of that debt, and this is all we ask for our counties, the charter, I think, gives us that right now, but with a view of making it more explicit and peremptory, I have offered this bill. Lands, persons and other property are now to be taxed, and many of the most eminent lawyers in this House, are of the opinion that money, bank stock, &c., will come within its provisions. If so, why object to the Bill? In the late Revenue bill the tax upon every article of property was increased, except that on money and stocks—efforts were made by myself and others to raise the tax on these two articles, eminently able to bear it, but these efforts proved unavailing; and now, sir, with much more reason can we call the capitalist to our aid, in paying for our road. He is benefitted materially, for while the modest and unassuming planter is tilling the ground, holding the plow handle steadily and continuously, to enable him to make a competency for himself and children, to pay his debts and support his family, the moneyed man with no care on his mind, can get on the cars, for which the masses are now paying, and ride leisurely away to the fashionable watering places, where beauty, wealth and intelligence congregate. It is right that he should pay for this privilege, especially since he had the right to exercise his influence, and cast his suffrage in favor of the debt, which perhaps by that act is entailed on our people.

Mr. Speaker, the counties along the line of this road are engaged in a meritorious, but arduous undertaking. This, if successful, will be of immense advantage, not only to the people in those counties, but to the whole State of N. Carolina. We do not wish it to fail, but intend, if possible, to push it ahead, and in order to do this, we wish the right delegated to us to tax ourselves, to tax every article of property in those counties, so that we may meet our engagements promptly, punctually and fairly, all feeling some of its burdens, while participating so largely in its benefits. This is right and proper, and I hope, sir, it will be granted us.

I sir, am willing to risk the magistracy of my county. I know them to be just, honest and true. On the bench we have the moneyed men by the side of the landholder; equal and exact justice can and will be done to all, and by this means, that sense of equality and justice which we all recognise as citizens of a free country and members of a common community, will be respected and observed.

Rev. A. M. Shipp.—We regret to learn that Rev. A. M. Shipp has sent in his resignation as Professor of History in the University of North Carolina, to take effect at the close of the current session.

For nearly ten years Prof. Shipp has occupied his present position, with credit to himself and usefulness to the country.

A native of the State, a graduate of the University, he has merited the character he has won, of being a ripe scholar and an accomplished christian gentleman. As a member of the Faculty at Chapel Hill, he has discharged his duties in such a manner as to command the approbation of his colleagues, the respect of the students, and the grateful recognition of the friends of education.

We presume, as a matter of course, that he will be elected President of Wofford College in June, but are not aware that his resignation looks to that event. Wherever his field of usefulness may be, we emphatically say to Methodists, that he is entitled to their grateful affection and their prayers.—*N. C. Advocate of the 31st.*

Farmers Bank of N. C.—The cashier at Elizabeth City writes: "I am redeeming our issue in currency and exchange."

The Tuscaroras.—The Tuscaroras were once the most numerous tribe of Indians within the limits of North Carolina, and occupied an extensive territory in the eastern and middle portions of the State. A little more than a hundred years ago, they numbered twelve hundred warriors. There were three separate villages belonging to this tribe in what is now called Chatham County. The Hickory Mountain village was situated in a region remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and its varied and attractive natural scenery, as well as an abundance of wild game of the most desirable kinds. Another famous camp-ground was half a mile south of the celebrated Mt. Vernon Springs. The third village was midway between the other two, and was located upon the left bank of Rocky river, a small stream of fifty yards width, flowing through the county from north-west to south-east, and emptying its waters into Deep River. To this Indian Town belonged "the last of the Tuscaroras." Here, in the time of the Revolution, Gen. Greene's army encamped, while in pursuit of the British after the battle of Guilford.

N. C. Univ. Magazine.

The 10th annual meeting of the N. C. Medical Society will take place at Statesville on the 10th of May.

Revival of the Whig Party in Louisiana.—A circular has been issued by several prominent Whigs of Louisiana, proposing a reorganization of the party, and calling on their brethren throughout the State to send delegates to a convention to be held in New Orleans on the second Wednesday in June next, to nominate a ticket for the approaching State election.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1859.

☞ **See Fourth Page.**

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.—This morning's mail brings us two high compliments to our townsman; one in the National Intelligencer, the time honored organ of the Whigs, the other in the Washington Union, the Democratic official paper. They will be read with pleasure by many persons in the district, as well among the political opponents as the political friends of Gov. Winslow.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We observe that the Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, has been nominated by Democratic meetings, in some of the counties of his district, for re-election to Congress. We are glad to see that Mr. Winslow is willing to serve again, and glad to find that his constituents are willing to return him; for, although differing from him in politics, we honor his personal character; and, so long as we cannot have the pleasure of seeing the district represented by a good Whig, we shall be glad to see it represented by a gentleman of the opposite party who is a credit to his district and his State.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

North Carolina.—The prospect in the coming election for members of Congress in this State is most encouraging to the democratic party. We notice a late meeting in Harnett county approving of the course of Hon. Warren Winslow in the last Congress, and recommending his name again as a candidate. We know of few or no members of the last Congress whose absence would be more felt in the next Congress, where true and tried men will be needed, than Gov. Winslow. His services on the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Library Committee, and on various important special committees, were continued and valuable; and in consequence he exercised much influence in the House by the perfect acquaintance which he manifested with subjects referred to these committees, and few or no measures he advocated failed in being adopted. North Carolina can well boast of her able delegation in the 35th Congress, but of none more truly than of the member from the Fayetteville district.

MR. STEPHENS OF GEORGIA.—The retirement of this gentleman from the House of Representatives, which his dignity, ability and integrity helped to redeem from a near approach to total depravity, was as unexpected as it was regretted. No reason has been assigned for it, and scarcely a speculation has been indulged as to his motives. We had thought that feeble health and a possible weariness of the labors and excitements of public life—to say nothing of the corruption which surrounded without affecting him—might have influenced him. But two articles coming to us by the same mail have somewhat shaken this view of this subject, and set us to speculating about it. The first is a justly complimentary notice of Mr. Stephens in the Washington States, as follows:—

"*Hon. A. H. Stephens.*—The loss from the public councils of a representative so devoted to duty and so capable of signal service as Mr. Stephens, would, at any time, be an event of national importance. At this particular moment when the supply of statesmanship is so inadequate to the necessities of the country, we cannot but deplore Mr. Stephens' retirement as a national calamity.

"After an attentive and ample observation of the men who have figured conspicuously in Congress within the last few years, we are satisfied that Mr. Stephens was surpassed by none in the more admirable qualities, whether of private or public character. His personal integrity—the basis of all true worth—is without reproach. Addicted to no species of dissipation, his time was not spent in the pursuit of pleasure, nor his intellect impaired by inglorious indulgences. As a student he was methodical and assiduous. As a representative of the people he was rarely absent from the post of duty, always attentive and active in the discharge of his obligations, and never unwilling to encounter responsibility in the public interests. In the endowments of intellect he was excelled by few, if any of his contemporaries, no matter how elevated their station. As a private gentleman the dignity of his bearing and the virtues so conspicuous in all his conduct, enabled him to exert an influence which even his extraordinary talents could not command.

"With so rare and admirable a combination of genius, integrity, and devotion to duty, it was not surprising that Mr. Stephens attained an undisputed ascendancy in the House of Representatives. That he should retire from an arena where he shone without an equal, and from which he could not have failed to ascend to still higher honors, implies no indifference to the public interests, but only a superiority to the temptations of vulgar ambition. We cannot believe Mr. Stephens intends to waste his energies in the enjoyment of an indolent repose. He will neglect no opportunity of service to his country; and while his aversion to office is unaffected, we are persuaded he will not repel the demands of the people when they desire his abilities in a still more responsible position."

What will be those demands of the people? There are but two places which would be *to him* more elevated than the one from which he has retired—the Senate and the Presidency. If he had desired the former, (where indeed there is no vacancy,) he need not to have retired from the House. We are inclined to think, therefore, that the States alludes to the Presidency, as the object of ambition to either Mr. Stephens or to his friends for him. And this supposition is strengthened by the other article to which we alluded, which is a bitter attack upon Mr. Stephens by the Charleston Mercury. The Mercury would scarcely have thus assailed a retired public man; and we are constrained to believe, therefore, that among the fire-eating democracy of South Carolina Mr. Stephens is considered in the way of some favorite for the nomination of the Charleston Convention next year. We shall see.

CORRECTION.—In the list of boats on the Cape Fear, in Monday's Observer, Messrs. Petteway & Pritchett were mentioned, instead of Mr. D. A. Lamont, as proprietors of the steamer Black River and tows.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—PARTY POSITIONS.—We noticed in the Standard a few days ago an analysis of the votes in the Legislature on the different bills for aiding the Western N. C. Railroad. The Standard's design was to show that the opposition members—56 out of 170—were responsible for the failure of Western projects. Supposing the Standard to be right, the following analysis of the vote will show that but for the opposition members the Western (Coal-fields) Railroad would have failed to receive the scanty assistance so reluctantly granted.

The Bill passed the Senate, yeas 22, nays 19—the Speaker and 8 others not voting.

YEAS.—*Democrats.*—Ashe, Bledsoe, Boyd, Dobson, Edney, Gilmore, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pitchford, Reinhardt, Steele, Thomas.—13. *Opposition.*—Cherry, Davis, Gorrell, McDonald, Miller, Ramsay, Straughn, Walkup, Worth—9.

NAYS.—*Democrats.*—Basnight, Battle, Brown Cuningham, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Martin, Person, Whitaker, Williams—12. *Opposition.*—Blount, Cowper, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Leach, Turner—7.

NOT VOTING.—*Democrats.*—Dillard, Clark, Ward, Speight, *Houston, Taylor, Davidson—7. *Opposition.*—Pool, Carmichael—2.

The Bill passed the Commons, yeas 44, nays 40—the Speaker and 35 others not voting.

YEAS.—*Democrats.*—Baird, Barbee, Bryan, Bryson, Costner, Dickson, Faison, Faribault, Fleming, Gardner, Gentry, Hall of Warren, Harrington, Higgins, Jones of O., Kirby, Leffers, Long, Love, McKay, Moore of C., Mordecai, Norwood, Scales, Shaw, Walker, Watson, Wilson—28. *Opposition.*—Benbury, Burns, Caldwell of B., Craven, Dockery, Eller, Farrow, Green of C., Martin, Meares, Morehead, Purdie, Taylor, Thornburg, Waddill, Woodfin—16.

NAYS.—*Democrats.*—Badham, Blount, Bridgers, Bullock, Byrd, Daney, Dortch, Dula, Fagg, Green of F., Hargrove, Hill of H., Hill of S., Hutchins, Kerr, Lewis, Masten, Moore of M., Norman, Pritchard, Reeves, Roney, Sherrill, Smallwood, Stephens, Tomlinson, Wallace, Ward, Williams—29. *Opposition.*—Brummell, Caldwell of G., Chambers, Cox of P., Gaither of D., Morgan, Sanders, Simonton, Smith, Speer, Windley—11.

NOT VOTING.—*Democrats.*—Baxter, Bryan, Burke, Cox of J., Drake, Foy, Fries, Gatling, Hall, Hester, Holdsclaw, Jones of C., Lyon, Moore of N. H., Ransom, Reagan, Ripley, Simpson, Settle, Speight of G., Standford, Thompson, Washburne, Waters, Whitfield—25. *Opposition.*—Clapp, Dargan, Ferebee, Gaither of J., Henry, Leak, McCotter, Newby, Outlaw, Sparrow, Walser.—11.

SUMMARY.—*For the Bill.*—Democrats 41, Opposition 25. *Against the Bill.*—Democrats 41. Opposition 18. *Not Voting.*—Democrats 32, Opposition 13.

BY PARTIES.—*Senate.*—Democratic ayes 13. Democratic noes 12. Democratic majority for the bill 1. *House.*—Democratic ayes 28. Democratic noes 29. Democratic majority against the bill 1. That is, Democrats only voting the bill was lost. *Senate.*—Opposition ayes 9. Opposition noes 7. Opposition majority for the bill 2. *House.*—Opposition ayes 16. Opposition noes 11. Opposition majority for the bill 5. That is, the opposition only voting the bill passed.

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*It is proper to state that Mr. Houston was almost necessarily absent. He would have been in his place to vote for the bill under any circumstances, but he found an opponent to pair off with.

Mr. Stanford, his colleague in the House, an earnest advocate of the Bill, was also paired off under peculiar circumstances.

A BUSY PLACE.—Having occasion a few days ago to step into one of the several large brick tenements in which Mr. A. A. McKethan carries on his extensive and widely known Carriage Factory, we were struck with the number of handsome vehicles on hand and the go-ahead appearance of every thing about it. We were led to make some inquiries, which resulted in ascertaining, that during the last twelve months he had done more business by one-fourth than in any previous like period. That he had sold within that time *three hundred and sixty-two* new vehicles, (all of course of his own manufacture,) —nearly one for every day in the year—besides repairing and sale of second-hand work. He has sold carriages to 23 different counties in North Carolina, and to 5 Districts in South Carolina, besides shipping, (via New York,) several carriages each to Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, and quite a number to Texas. Those to distant States have been ordered by persons who had either previously tried his work, or had heard of its quality. He tells us that the letters he gets from these Southern States generally begin with some such remark as this: "Seeing your advertisement still in the Fayetteville Observer," &c., &c. (Mr. McKethan long ago learned the value of printer's ink.)

He employs 65 workmen, many of them men of families, so that several hundreds of our population are sustained by that establishment.

With the care of this large business (assisted indeed by a son who is emphatically "a chip of the old block,") he finds time to be an active and efficient Director of the Railroad, Director of a Bank, Alderman of the town, and participant in every public enterprise and requirement of social life. Long may he flourish!

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—A great fuss was made some months ago by a story trumped up to injure him, that Hon. John A. Gilmer had been congratulated by Giddings; and more recently the same gentleman has been bitterly abused for franking the speeches of W. H. Seward. Some time ago, when it became known that Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, a Democratic member of Congress, was about to retire, a public dinner was tendered him. Among the names signed to the invitation is that of W. H. Seward. We have not seen any fuss made about this in our North Carolina exchanges, though according to their rule (when Whigs are concerned) it is undeniable evidence that Mr. Stephens is an abolitionist.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,179,378 bales, against 2,336,380 last year. Increase, 842,998 bales.

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.—It is quite as important in public as in private affairs, that men should be trained to the performance of the duties of their stations, whatever these may be. Experience thus acquired is as necessary to the public officer as to the merchant, mechanic, or farmer. The pestilent Democratic doctrine of "rotation in office" is at war with this self-evident fact. It is a doctrine which looks not at all to the public good, but to the personal aggrandizement of him who urges it, and who wishes to be "rotated" into an office.

There is a great difference, even yet, between the North and the South in respect to office hunting; and consequently rotation in office is much less of a practical principle at the South than at the North. Here, with some regard to the fitness of a man for his place, when we get a good officer we are apt to keep him in. At the North, where nearly every man above a hod-carrier, (including a good many who are intrinsically far beneath him,) desires and expects some day or other to fill an office, an incumbent is seldom allowed to remain long enough to become useful. He must give place to some one of the many eager expectants. This is the reason why Northern Congressmen so seldom acquire influence or reputation, as compared with those from the South, who are often returned term after term, until they become familiar with the routine of their duties, have time to study the wants and interests, not only of their immediate constituents but of the whole country; and, if they are honest and intelligent, attain to high rank and great influence in and out of Congress. We have in our minds' eye a former Member of Congress from North Carolina, who, though a plain unpretending man that never made a speech in the House though abundantly able to do so, became personally familiar with the leading men in Congress, and was repeatedly called to preside over the private meetings of his party friends in Congress. This of course could only have happened, to a modest man like that, by his remaining long enough in Congress for his good sense and integrity to become known.

We have been led to these remarks by reading the following preamble and resolution of a democratic meeting in Virginia, repudiating the doctrine of rotation, and affirming opposite views of great good sense:—

"That we believe the Northern *doctrine of rotation in office, merely for the sake of rotation, is a doctrine not only alien to our soil, but detrimental to our best interest:* that since the origin of our Government, to reward the faithful, continue the efficient, and elevate the meritorious, has always been the settled policy of the South: that it is this policy which, in rewarding merit, benefits alike the giver and the receiver: that to this is the South to a great extent indebted for the prominence of her statesmen in the federal Councils, for that fearless fidelity with which they discharge their trust, upheld by a consciousness that a generous constituency will sustain and appreciating people will reward them: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That, while we do not favor incumbency without merit, *the doctrine of rotation in office is a doctrine alien to our people, and to which, as Democrats, we are utterly and unalterably opposed.*"

THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Very few persons have an idea of the extent to which the Decisions of our highest Court are consulted as authority in other States. Within the past few months we have filled orders from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of volumes of these Reports.

Meeting in Duplin.—We understand that a meeting of the Democrats of Duplin County was held this week at the Court House. Resolutions were passed sustaining the Administration, endorsing the course of Hon. Warren Winslow in Congress, and recommending him for re-election.

Wil. Journal.

The Eighth District.—The Congressional canvass in the 8th, or Mountain District, has already opened. Hon. Z. E. Vance, whig, and Daniel Coleman, Esq., democrat, have announced themselves candidates, and had a discussion at Franklin, Macon county, week before last.

Char. Democrat.

North Carolina Railroad.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Road, held at the Company's Shops, in Alamance, on Friday last, Mr. Mendenhall tendered his resignation as Treasurer, in pursuance of the notice he gave at a previous meeting, and Andrew Mickle, Esq., of Chapel Hill, was elected in his place. This is an excellent appointment. The Directors could have found no one better suited for the place than Mr. Mickle.

We learn that the Committee examined the receipts and expenditures of the Road for the last quarter, and reported all as correct; and furthermore, that there were sufficient funds on hand to justify a dividend, which the Board declared, of three per cent. on the one million of dollars of the State's preferred stock for the last six months. This, we trust, will silence the charges in circulation as to extravagance and mismanagement in the affairs of the Road.

We are gratified to learn that the receipts both from freight and travel show an increase for the present month over the same month of last year.

Ral. Standard.

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad.—We learn that the President of the Company, H. W. Guion, Esq. has purchased nine thousand tons of iron for this Road, to be delivered at Wilmington. This will lay about one hundred and fifteen miles of track. Mr. Guion is pushing the work ahead with a great deal of energy, and it will be seen by advertisement that 200 negro men are wanted to work on the Western Division of the Road.

Char. Democrat.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Persia brings seven days' later dates from Liverpool.

The political news is warlike.

Commercial.—Cotton, sales for the week of 42,000 bales; Uplands declined ¼; market closed quiet. Flour dull. Wheat firm. Spirits dull at 42s. to 42s. 6d.

NAVAL ABUSES INVESTIGATED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB'Y 24, 1859.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

THE NAVY AGENT.

George N. Saunders, the navy agent at New York, disburses about $4,000,000 annually. By law he is appointed for four years, but removable from office at pleasure. His salary is not to exceed $3,000 per annum. His duties are not prescribed by law, but are fixed by regulations of the department. He is therefore, as to term of office and duty, entirely subject to the discretion of the Executive. By the act of March 3 1843, all materials, of whatever name or nature, for the use of the navy, *when time will permit*, shall be furnished by contract by the lowest bidder.

Fuel and a few other specified articles are exempted by subsequent laws. Contracts are annually made by the different bureaus for the articles supposed to be wanted; but articles are often needed not embraced in the contract. Under the implication arising from the words "when time will permit," if articles not covered by the contracts and not in the navy stores are needed, they are bought by "open purchase," under the direction of the Navy Department. The navy agent, among his other duties prescribed by the department, pays for all articles purchased at New York by contract, and makes all open purchases.

All the articles were purchased upon the assumption that time would not admit of their being purchased by contract. The evidence clearly shows that articles thus purchased were bought at a much higher rate than the contract price. Thus, iron of prescribed sizes in 1853 was 3½ cents per pound by contract. Yet a quantity of iron for hooping the spars of the frigate Congress was needed. There was a slight variation in the size of the iron from that furnished by contract of the 2,000 pounds required. 1,835 pounds were bought on open purchase at 5½ cents per pound.

When articles are needed not embraced in a contract, a requisition is made out by the master workman, certified to by the constructing engineer or naval constructor, as the case may be, and commandant of the yard, and sent to the navy agent. It then becomes his duty to enter the market and purchase the article needed at its fair market value. Instead of this being done in the city of New York, the requisitions are generally handed over to Charles A. Secor & Co., ship chandlers, of New York, and they furnish the article. One of the firm is the security for Mr. Sanders on his official bond, and is his intimate and confidential friend. The articles called for are furnised by them, whether within the line of their business or not, and sent directly to the yard. The navy agent has followed this course during his term, and never sees the articles, fixes their prices, or knows when, of whom, or at what prices Secor gets them, and yet claims that he is appointed to make the purchase and is accountable for the prices.—[Com. Smith.]

When the articles reach the yard a junior officer of the yard inspects them, to see if they are good and to satisfy himself if they are charged at fair market prices. To do that he sometimes has sent to the city of New York to make inquiries, but usually he took the price presumed to have been agreed upon by the navy agent as the fair market price. Commander Rootes testifies that they had a great deal of trouble with Mr. Secor, and that everything furnished to the navy yard by Secor & Co. while he was there had been far above market prices, and so he wrote to the department. Lieutenant Barnett, for some time the inspecting officer, makes the same statement. Several instances are shown in the testimony and in Commander Rootes' correspondence with the department where the price was exorbitant. In such cases the article was rejected; but as the officer did not purchase the article and was not informed in regard to prices, it usually passed into the storehouse, and thereupon Secor got his pay of the navy agent.

When the attention of Commodore Smith, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was called to the matter, he issued a circular to each navy agent, requiring him to inquire of the contractor for articles in that line, his prices, and also that he ask the prices of two other parties dealing in the same line, and then take the lowest bid.

These instructions were disregarded by Sanders, and many of the open purchases were, and are still, made in the same manner of Secor & Co. Mr. Sanders denied, under oath, that he had received, or expected to receive, any benefit from this arrangement. But it is dangerous to allow a practice under which collusion between the agent and the "provider" is so difficult of detection.

A still more dangerous custom has been allowed by Mr. Sanders within the past year. Latterly, when requisitions were made by the master workmen, Mr. Sanders has allowed them to indicate from whom they wish the purchases made; and in many cases he has allowed master workmen to make the purchases themselves. In some cases where requisitions have come to his office, and he has had them filled by Secor & Co. in his usual way, it was found that men in the yard had made the purchases already, and expected the navy agent to sign the requisite certificate and pay the money. He testifies, himself, that he has too readily yielded to that manner of making purchases, and that most of the open purchases latterly have been made in this way. Why should the master workman seek to indicate the vendor? why desire to make the purchase himself? The danger of collusion between the seller and the master workman is increased as the number of master workmen increases. Each becomes interested in increasing the amount of open purchases in his department, either to favor a friend or to share the profit. He judges of the necessity of the article; makes the requisition; purchases the article; agrees upon the price; inspects it, receives it, and uses it; and yet the formal certificates are signed by others, and the navy agent pays the money.

THE NAVAL STOREKEEPER.

This office is not created by law, and the duties of the office are prescribed entirely by the regulations of the Navy Department. The salary does not seem to be fixed by law, but the amount paid is $1,700 per annum. The duty of this officer is to receive and take charge of the naval stores in the yard and deliver them upon proper requisitions for the use of the service. The following statement shows the amount of stores on hand at the different navy yards, July 1 1858:

Navy yards.	On hand July 1 1857.	Received.	Expended.	On hand July 1 1858
Portsmouth	$751,685 50	$ 61,982 43	$182,681 32	$730,976 61
Boston	1,530,800 39	892,247 22	764,892 62	1,628,164 99
New York	1,315,019 03	556,712 03	457,578 38	1,414,152 68
Philadelphia	526,426 93	295,800 99	293,002 44	529,225 39
Washington	528,115 43	475,634 58	545,267 91	458,482 10
Gosport	1,565,558 28	446,883 38	473,015 06	1,539,426 60
Warrington	341,346 80	61,819 26	70,320 22	332,845 84
Total	6,559,352 36	2,881,059 80	2,786,747 95	6,633,664 21

It appears that by the books of the department there should have been in the yard at Brooklyn stores of the value of $1,414,152 68 on the first of July last, but whether that amount is on hand or not has not been ascertained. No inventory has been taken for years. Anson Herrick, the present storekeeper, was appointed in March, 1857, and during that year an attempt to make an inventory was commenced, but after some months' trial was abandoned.

From the manner in which the books were previously kept, as shown by Herrick, it is utterly impossible to ascertain the condition of the public stores, from the accounts of the department, until a detailed inventory is completed. Mr. Herrick testifies that previous to his time, when a vessel was fitted out for service, all her stores of every kind furnished were charged as expended. If the ship returned with part of the stores on board, they were passed over to the storekeeper, and not charged to him. Thus the books of the storekeeper showed that but two comparing watches, furnished the forward officers on going to sea, were charged to the storekeeper as on hand; yet there had been 15 or 16 in the drawer. Of these, about seven were stolen, and the storekeeper could deliver over to the government the two watches called for by the books, and have several left.

They also find that the present storekeeper neglects his official duties. He is an active editor in the city of New York; has no experience as a storekeeper except that, as a boy, he used to attend a grocery store. He is seldom in his office, and considered his duties well done when he signed his name to receipts and returns prepared by his clerks, and carried to his office in New York for signature. He testifies that his clerical force was too small, and that the returns are behind, and cannot be written up for several months; that he has two clerks—two writers—one foreman, who signs Mr. Herrick's name to receipts to contractors, and seventeen laboring men; and yet he testified that he did not know that he spent one-seventh of his time in the duties of storekeeper. To use his own language:

"I do not spend but very little time in the navy yard, for this reason: these papers and documents are brought to me by my chief clerk, who is my son, whom I see every day, or by the messenger—one of the laborers being employed as a messenger. I appointed my own son first clerk because I could have confidence in him. All the papers that are necessary for me to sign, when I am not at the yard, are brought to me, and an account of all the business that is done in the yard is brought to my house and reported to me."

Commander Rootes testifies that the force in the storekeeper's department has always been too large, and that this fact and Mr. Herrick's neglect of duty have been reported to the department. Without further detail, and referring to the testimony, the undersigned report that the civil officers of the yard have not and do not, as a general rule, attend properly to their official duties; that their appointment has been controlled by political reasons, and not by their fitness or qualifications for their respective offices.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The attention of the committee was directed to one transaction at this yard. In August last a requisition was made upon the naval constructor for eighty oakum spinners. There were then employed ten to fifteen spinners, who were generally "old salts" disabled for active duty and yet competent to spin oakum; the work is nothing but rubbing oakum upon the knee. The naval constructor did not deem a greater force necessary, and refused to sign the requisition. The master calker brought it to Captain Carr, the commander in the yard, who also refused to sign the requisition. Thereupon, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, a member of this house, came to Washington and asked the Secretary to direct the eighty oakum spinners to be employed. It was referred to the bureau of Yards and Docks. Commodore Smith declined at first, but he received a slip of paper signed by Mr. Welsh, the chief clerk, on which was writen in pencil as follows: "The master workmen having made a requisition for eighty additional pickers, you will see that it is complied with." This was enclosed in the written application of Mr. Florence. The order was then issued to the commander of the yard, and the "oakum spinners" were set to work. Commodore Carr testifies that when the men came in he went down and took a look at them; "they were the lame, the halt and the blind; but they did the work. I made a place for them until they worked the oakum up." They were then discharged.

All the oakum spinning for a year was crowded into a few weeks. The undersigned refer to the testimony of Mr. Florence for the motive of this transaction.

REMEDY FOR ABUSES.

Your committee have directed their attention, as far as time would permit, to the best mode of correcting existing abuses in the management of navy yards. They have considered whether, 1st, all or some of the navy yards could not be dispensed with with advantage to the public service, and the construction and repair of vessels be done by private enterprise.

2d, Whether work in all or some of the navy yards could not properly be suspended, and they be placed in ordinary until existing abuses are corrected or the state of the treasury will allow further improvements. Your committee have not fully considered these propositions and do not report upon them.

All work in the navy yards or upon vessels of the United States depends upon the annual appropriations of Congress, so that Congress by granting or withholding appropriations may determine these questions without changing existing laws.

In concluding their report upon this branch of the investigation, the undersigned call the attention of Congress to the necessity of a general law prescribing the manner of making government contracts. The existing laws consist of detached sections of various laws in most cases attached to appropriation bills, and often unconnected with each other. It is difficult to ascertain from the law the powers and duties of officers authorized to make contracts. Abuses, therefore, naturally occur. The undersigned at this late period of the session have not time to mature a bill, but deem it their duty to call the attention of Congress to the subject.

Circumlocution Office.—Our officials at Washington are rapidly learning "how not to do it." A gentleman recently visited one of the departments at Washington to obtain the payment of a small claim; he made thirty-five visits, waited in all two hundred and sixty hours in an ante room, and walked between his hotel and the department fifty-one miles. Before his business was disposed of his hotel bill had nearly absorbed the amount of his claim, to say nothing of his loss of time and detention from his business at home. We learn that this dilatoriness is generally and bitterly complained of by persons having business with the departments at Washington.

Intemperance.—The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the appalling spread of intemperance, says that a large number of eminent names are being erased from the list of the living where the true cause of death is never suspected by the community at large, (the interposition of surviving friends saving their memories from indelible disgrace,) died of "delirium tremens" being the fearful secret. At least two on the list of subscribers for the contemplated asylum—men who stood high in the profession of law and literature—are already victims to this insidious destroyer. It has been asserted that men are not to be found who would voluntarily commit themselves to an institution for inebriates; but this is refuted by the fact that almost before the foundation stone was laid there had been 2,800 applications for admission, of whom, according to Dr. Turner, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, "more than four hundred are women in the higher walks of life, educated and accomplished." There appears to be no room for reasonable doubt on this point.

Died at the Age of 132.—At the extreme old age of 132, old Sam Prior, the patriarch of the negro population of this city, died on Saturday last. Up to the latest day of his life his memory of persons and events anterior to and during the Revolution, was very distinct.—*Pet. Press.*

From the Greensborough Patriot.

WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Randolph was held in the Court House in Asheborough, on Tuesday, the 29th of March, being March Superior Court. On motion of Jesse Walker, Esq., Col. Zebedee Rush was called to the Chair, and A. J. Hale was requested to act as Secretary, when the following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the rule of the self-styled Democratic party, it is evident that since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the most dangerous dissensions between the different sections of the Union have been engendered, and the country, under the lead of ultra and extreme politicians, divided on issues purely sectional—a result so much dreaded by the Father of his country—and against what he bequeathed to us by his most solemn warning.

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, the time is at hand for the conservative men in all the States to unite their influence and exertions to give peace and quiet to the country, by banishing from their counsels all extreme men who strive to secure promotion solely by the agitation of sectional questions; Therefore,

Resolved, That we will harmonize and cordially co-operate with all conservatives in this Congressional district in using all fair and honorable means to secure the election of a Representative who, we believe, in his Legislative action will strive to serve his whole country, and be conservative and National, rather than to acquire distinction by inflaming sectional feelings and animosities.

Resolved, That to this end, and to avoid all distraction and dissension in our own ranks, we recommend that the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty citizens of this county as delegates to meet the citizens of the other counties comprising this Congressional district, in Convention to be held at the town of Graham, in the county of Alamance, on the first Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for whom the conservative men may cast their votes to represent them in the next Congress.

Resolved, That we have full and unabated confidence in the integrity and patriotism of our able and faithful Representative, JOHN A. GILMER, that we cordially endorse and approve his course in Congress: a course, the prudence and wisdom of which, are daily becoming more apparent, notwithstanding the revilings and slanders of reckless extremists.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the District Convention, viz:

H. B. Elliott, Dr. J. M. Worth, Jesse Walker, Esq., William J. Long, Alex. S. Horney, Isaac H. Foust, Esq., Alfred Brower, Col. Abram Brower, Dr. C. W. Woollen, John B. Troy, Esq., John Pope, John Branson, Esq., Jesse G. Hinshaw, Joseph Causey, Esq., Alfred G. Foster, Gen. Alex. Gray, Col. M. W. Leach, Allen Skeen, Hezekiah Andrews, Josep. Newlin, Dr. Nathan B. Hill, Col. R. G. Murdock, Marsh Dorsett, Col. Jesse Thornburg, Silas Kearns, Noah Rush, Jr., A. J. Hale, Wm. Burney, Esq., Thomas Lowe, Col. Jesse D. Cox.

No further business being presented, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

ZEBEDEE RUSH, Chairman.

A. J. HALE, Secretary.

CULTURE OF THE MELON.

There is no fruit that enters so largely into the daily consumption of our people as the melon, and none that seems to be so little understood or appreciated in its culture. A fine flavored water or musk melon should not be planted within one hundred yards of any other melon, or any of the melon family. Gourds, squashes, or cucumbers should never be planted in the same garden or field with melons, for the volatile nature of the pollen of each will mix, making hybrids of the next generation, giving the melon a gourdy, squashy flavor, and softening the shell of the gourd. The melon delights in a sandy soil, and to have them in their greatest perfection, the ground should be deeply spaded or sub-soil-plowed. The hills should be about ten feet apart.

The watermelon vine is very subject to injury from water; heavy and continued rains give the vines the appearance of having been scalded, hence the necessity of planting *on hills* instead of on a level. Holes should be excavated and filled in with well rotted manure, with a mound made over the manure at least twelve inches higher in the centre than on the outside; on the centre of this mound plant the seed, plant some six or eight, and when they have four leaves, thin out to three plants in a hill. As the vines begin to run, branch and bloom, pinch out the terminal bud, which will throw the whole vigor of the vine into the young fruit just set; as the fruit increases in size, take off all but one to a branch, and allow but one melon to ripen on one branch vine.

An overloaded melon vine will produce but inferior fruit. The cultivator should bear in mind that roots of melons run just as fast and far as the vine extends, and that the practice of laying back the vines over the hill, and plowing deeply between the hills, is very injurious to the crop. The melon ground cannot be broken too deep before the vines begin to run, but it is a positive injury to the vine for the plow to go three inches below the surface over which the vine has already run. Great care should be taken in handling the vines when working among them with the hoe. For every tendril broken or bruised on the vine, the fruit is retarded in its maturity. Keep the ground clean around the vines, and as fast as the vine elongates a branch, peg it down, so that the winds may not blow them about and break them. If the striped bug is troublesome, mix one portion of guano to two of gypsum, and dust over the vine when the dew is on—the bugs will quickly depart.

The first melons that set on the vine will mature in four weeks from the time of setting. The second settings in about three weeks. As the season advances, they will mature in less than three weeks. Fine crops of melons are made by using brush for the vines to run on and cling to. The seed of the first melon that ripens should be saved for the next season's planting, if it grew where no other member of the melon family could impregnate it.—*Cotton Planter and Soil.*

One of our Cumberland farming friends hands us the above, endorsing it as good and true after several year's experience.

The World Reformed too Much.—The National Intelligencer has an article contending that the world is "reformed too much." It asks, with point, "who among us will now venture to maintain that the rights and franchises of the citizens of the respective States have received new guarantees or derived any peculiar embellishments from the mania for constitution-mending which of late years has been so rife in our country, and the experienced evils of which will in the end, it is to be hoped, suggest a return to the 'old path.'"

Jacob Strawn, of Rockford, Illinois, went to that State twenty-five years ago a poor man. He has reduced to cultivation over 30,000 acres of land, and has now one farm of 7,800 acres, and another of 10,000. He usually employs from 200 to 300 men, and till recently has stalled from 5,000 to 6,000 head of cattle every year.

NORTH CAROLINA REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—*The Battle of Guilford Court House.*—President Swain is now in possession of some papers which were printed by an old Englishman and came to the United States, for the first time, only twenty days since. The important manuscripts were lately found by the aged editor among the papers of Lord Cornwallis. Among other things was found, in his own hand writing, the following language, and which was an acknowledgment made by the great Briton the day he surrendered his sword at Yorktown: "Of all the colonies with which I have had to contend, that of North Carolina has been by far the most difficult to conquer, owing to the situation of the State, (or as he terms it, colony,) and, more than all, the extreme rebellious spirit of the people. It was utterly impossible to subdue them or dissuade them from their fixed determination, and it is that province that has crippled me in the South and finally caused my defeat in the subjection of these colonies." For, says the Lord, "I date my defeat from the battle of Guilford. It was there that I got my death blow; and my retreat through North Caolina into Virginia, will show how I was pressed, for Greene and his brave companions ruined me that day. It was generally supposed that the Americans were badly foiled, and that what fighting was done, was by the Virginia forces; such was a great mistake; true it is a few farmers who had but the day previous come from their fields, did retreat to their homes, but the majority of the North Carolina militia acquitted themselves remarkably well as was their custom." "It was, said the Lord, "a draw fight, and with the exception of a few who loved home better than battle, every man acted well his part and did his duty. For I never saw such fighting since God made me." This latter sentence, Lord Cornwallis uttered also in the house of a woman near Guilford the day after the battle, when he kept leaving the northern door open for the March wind to come in; the occupant reprimanded him and wished to know what his motive was for continually looking up the road. "Ah, Madam, I know not but that your brave countryman, Greene, may be now in pursuit of me." I thought, said the female whig, you told me that you had completely annihilated Greene. "Indeed, Madam, if Greene had only have had a few more men he would have annihilated me, for I never saw such fighting since God made me." Such are the words and the acknowledgments both orally and written of the ablest commander sent by the Ministry to conquer America, and the aged editor of these late publications compliments him as being both the ablest and best man among all the officers; "yet" says he, "he was not the man that the American hero was—either in mental calibre or moral character." Let all who are disposed to speak the least disparagingly of the old North State in the period that tried men's souls, or question the bravery of her sons at the battle of Guilford, call to mind the declaration of Lord Cornwallis, the day after the battle; also when he struck his flag at Yorktown, and years after in England.

For, when looked at impartially, I think it will occur to all that the battle of Guilford was as Lord Cornwallis said, "the breaking up of the war." And Colonel Benton has truly said in his thirty years view of the United States Senate, in his eulogy of Mr Macon, "That it was the turning point of the war, and the philosophy of history will show it."—*Chapel Hill Student's letter to the Newbern Progress.*

The University.—We published some time since the letter of President Swain addressed to the Editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, in reply to the charge that the Methodist Church had been denied a fair participation in the Trusteeships and Faculty of the University. The *North Carolina Christian Advocate* replied at some length to this letter; and we were pleased to observe the courtesy and good feeling which characterized the letter and the reply, though nothing less was expected from President Swain and the Editor of the *Advocate*. Having copied President Swain's letter, we inadvertently omitted to copy Mr. Heflin's reply, or to give its substance, as in justice to the latter we should have done. It is sufficient now to state—and we do so entirely of our own accord, and without a hint even from any quarter—that Mr. Heflin insists that the Methodist is the most numerous denomination in the State; that with 105,000 communicants in this State they have but three representatives in the Faculty of the University; and that they have but one member of the Board of Trustees.

Now, we have always maintained (with President Swain and others) that as the University is a State institution, it is proper that all parties and all denominations in the State should be fairly and equally represented in its government. If Mr. Heflin be correct in his statement that there is but one Methodist in the Board of Trustees, the fact furnishes good ground of complaint on the part of that Church, and the complaint should be remedied whenever the Legislature has opportunities of doing so. So far as the Faculty is concerned, that is a matter for the Trustees; and now that their attention has been pointedly called to the subject, we have no doubt they will give to it that consideration and action to which it is entitled.

Every citizen of the State, who has at heart the cause of education, must rejoice at the increased prosperity of the University. This prosperity is owing to the excellent management of the institution, to the increase of wealth and population in this and other Southern States, and to that commendable and growing State pride which induces our people to educate their own sons in their own State. May this prosperity be perpetual and ever-increasing.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Fruit Crop of North-Carolina.—One of the beneficial results of Railroads in this State is to be found in the great encouragement which has been given to the culture of fruit. It is estimated by competent judges that the cash return to fruit growers in this State for the last season, was not less than $300,000; and others estimate it at considerably more. Immense quantities of the article in its dried state are sent from Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, and other counties. The amounts realized are clear gains compared with the time when there were no Railroads; for then there was no market for the article at home, and no means of getting to distant markets.

A friend well acquainted with the Guilford region of the State, and who is a close observer of men and things, gave it to us as his opinion not long since that the cash realized from dried fruit alone in that region is equal every year to the amount cleared by the farmers for the same period ten years ago, on all the produce which they then sent to distant markets.—*Ral. Standard.*

Trade of the North Counties.—The trade of our North Eastern Counties is much larger than most persons in the State imagine. As one indication of the immense trade of that section, we mention the fact that during the week ending the 14th inst., *forty-four* vessels arrived at the port of Elizabeth City, all connected with the inland trade of those Counties with Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Many of them it is true are small, but perhaps they would average 400 barrels at a load. The corn, wheat, peas, sweet potatoes, cotton, staves, shingles, lumber, beeswax, honey and scuppernong wine of that section in large quantity, thus go to swell the trade of other States and to be enumerated as the products and exports of Virginia, &c.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

Foreign Items by the Persia.—It is stated that the Pope is about to send Cardinals to Vienna and Paris, to arrange a mode for the troops to evacuate the Roman States, but that the evacuation will probably be postponed till peace or war is decided.

Austria continues to augment her forces on the Piedmont frontier. A hundred and ten 36 pounders had arrived at Vienna; 6,000 men were quartered at Lodi; 7,000 will shortly assemble at Milan. Ten thousand siege shells have been distributed among the army, and it is stated will be used on the attack of Alessandria.

The London Times' Vienna correspoLdent writes that the impression that peace will not long be maintained, is stronger than ever.

Austria is fully prepared for war, but will keep her promise with England, not to act aggressively.

Latest from Madrid states that the Government has ordered the definitive settlement of the Mexican question. An imposing squadron is organizing and other warlike preparations are progressing.

One hundred and fifty thousand persons died of Cholera, in Jeddo, during the last month.

Central American Affairs.—The steamer at New York on the 30th ult. brings accounts of another abortive revolution having taken place on the 28th Feby at Valparaiso. The battle, after a gallant struggle of some three or four hours, resulted adversely to the patriots. During the *melee* the American Consulate was riddled by shots, but with what motive or by which party was unknown when the steamer left. It would, however, be made the special subject of official inquiry by the U. S. Minister without delay.

Nicaraguan intelligence by the English mail steamer Dee from Greytown, is piquant and startling. The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur having anchored at one of the numerous coves near the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, was taken for a filibuster. The President, on being apprised thereof, ordered out 300 troops, and, personally commanding, took the Transit Road for the purpose of resisting the landing—but had not quite reached the shore before he was met by a special courier, who gave the true character of the stranger. A retreat was then made, burning or otherwise destroying every bridge they passed over. Meanwhile, a French officer, heading a small military detachment, crossed the Lake to the San Juan River, where they violently seized the "White" (U. S.) steamers, forcibly imprisoning their captains and crews. They had not been released when the Dee left.

Washington advices to the 1st inst. say that the President assures those who are interested in the Nicaragua transit route that their rights and property shall and will be protected. It is not improbable that our Gulf fleet will be considerably augmented in a short time, and satisfaction demanded for the seizure of the Lake boat.

New Orleans and the South.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from New Orleans under date of March 14th, takes a very favorable view of matters and things at the South. We extract a portion of his letter:

"There is no disputing the fact that the Southern portion of the Confederacy is in a highly prosperous condition—perhaps never more so. Of all the great staples produced, the crops during the past year have been abundant, sales active, and prices high. The recorded receipts of cotton at all the ports to this date foot up three millions and seventy-nine thousand bales. The amount yet to come in will exceed one million bales, giving a crop this year of over four millions of bales; and when we reflect that of this Great Britain takes something more than three millions, we can comprehend what a *clincher* we have on that old kingdom. Every department of business in this city is exceedingly active and money abundant. Transactions in exchange during the past week reached the high figure of three and a half millions of dollars. New York must soon feel the effect of the highly prosperous state of affairs to which allusion has been made. The South is getting out of debt and beginning to accumulate surplus capitall."

The Skunk Skin Traffic.—The traffic in skunk skins has suddenly become a most important branch of the fur trade, and the skins of an animal which three years ago were deemed of no value whatever, are now in the greatest demand. They are collected for exportation alone. The principal markets are Russia and Turkey, though some are sent to Germany, where they are sold at large profit, as the fur of the genuine "fisher." The black skins are valued the most, and during the past winter the market price has been as high as $1 per skin, while mottled skins brought only 70 cents. These prices, however, have recently depreciated considerably, on account of the immense exportation. Upwards of 50,000 of these skins have been shipped from this city alone within the past two months, and one firm in Maiden Lane have now on hand about 18,000, ready for shipment. These are designed for the Leipsic sales,—Leipsic being next to Novgorod, in Russia, the most important fur *entrepot* in Europe.

The heaviest collections are made in the Middle and Eastern States, in some parts of which the mania for capturing these animals seems to have equalled the Western Pike's Peak gold excitement,—men, women and children, turning out *en masse* for the purpose; and in many instances forsaking their regular avocations for the sake of prospective gains from the hunt.

In addition to the profits realized on the sale of the furs, our fur dealers also receive a considerable sum for the *fat* of these animals, which, we are credibly informed, is being bought at five cents per pound by a prominent druggist in Broadway, who expects soon to astonish the world by the introduction of a new and valuable ointment, liniment, or pomade, manufactured from this rare material.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Mr. Everett in North Carolina.—Hon. Edward Everett will deliver his Lecture on Washington, at Wilmington, Monday, April 11th, 1859. Newbern, Tuesday, April 12th. Raleigh, Thursday, April 14th. Chapel Hill, Friday, April 15th.

New Post Offices.—A new post office has been established in Chatham county, in this State, called Kimbolton. John E. Nettles, Postmaster.

Saunders' Mill is the name of a new Post Office established in the county of Montgomery; Pleasant Saunders, Post Master.

A new and complete North Carolina FORM BOOK, compiled from the best sources, and intended as a companion to Cantwell's Justice.
April 2. E. J. HALE & SON.

DRUGS!
Samuel J. Hinsdale,
Has received large additions to his stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, WINDOW GLASS, TRUSSES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.
Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call.
☞ Orders attended to with promptness.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
March 14, 1859 96-

Just Received!
A FRESH supply of that choice GOSHEN BUTTER. To be found at the FAMILY GROCERY, by
D. ANDERSON.
March 30 1-12w

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TO M. S. D.

Like a star gleaming
And beaming,—
Its light streaming,—
In murky, murky skies;—
A solitary star,
Afar
In skies where stars successive rise,
Art thou.

Thy fair eyes glancing,—
Locks dancing,—
Are enhancing
Thy fair long golden hair;
Steeping
And sweeping
Thy cheeks so coldly, sweetly fair,
O girl!

Venus descending,—
Skies bending,
Gilt clouds rending,—
Was not so beautiful as thou;—
Clasping,
Unclasping,
Each tress that binds thy pure, pure brow,—
Farewell!

PERSUS.

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to sell them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very fine;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, Toys and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.
March 31, 1859 1-

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.
March 30 1-3mi

Just Arrived by Flora.

A LOT of fresh PINE-APPLE CHEESE,
SMOKED BEEF,
PICKLED BEEF,
FRESH CRACKERS of every kind,
SCALED HERRING in Boxes.
—ALSO—
A few Bbls. of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, warranted pure; home made.
By D. ANDERSON,
South Side Hay St.
March 30 1-2wi

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up for the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:
ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar,
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.
For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
—ALSO—
A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 21 90tf

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypl

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

McCAY & STOW,
SUCCESSORS TO
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IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow ware, &c.
37 WARREN ST. NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

T. M. SACKETT
Would be pleased to see his friends at the above House
Feb'y 23, 1859 91-3mlmi

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicitcd.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81lly

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE.—We are authorised to state, that Henry W. Miller, Esq., will deliver his Lecture on the Eighteenth Century, in this place, according to invitation heretofore mentioned, on some evening, of which due notice will be given, during the first week in May.

RAILROAD TO THE EAST.—A Northern gentleman who frequently travels through this part of North Carolina has written a letter to us earnestly urging the project of a railroad from this to the Wilmington & Weldon road, and thence to Newbern or Beaufort harbor. He says he would himself undertake to build the road for a much less price per mile than the Coalfields road costs, and would agree to take 10 per cent. of the cost in stock. Such a road, in addition to the Coalfields road, would, he thinks, build up Fayetteville, and put her far ahead of any rival.

Our correspondent is right, but the time has not quite arrived for this. It will follow as a matter of course, we think, after the completion of the Coalfields road and the arrival of plenty of coal and iron here. The harbor of Beaufort presents such facilities for the shipment of coal, it would be so convenient to the many ocean steamers which pass in sight of it to call and procure their supplies of fuel, and it would be so quick and safe a route for the transportation of goods from the North to this place and the back country, and for produce from the back country and this place to the North, that we look upon it as a necessity within the next few years. The continuation of the Western Road to the Central Road must, however, be our first care. As soon as that is fairly under way, then let us see if we can find some friends in the East.

A LARGE LOAD FROM DEEP RIVER.—The steamer Haughton, with tow boats, left Lockville on the 25th ult., and is expected here in a few days (being detained at some of the Locks from which the gates had been washed away. The river has risen so much within the last 24 hours that she may come over the dams to-day.) She brings 935 bbls. Flour, 255 bales Cotton, 59 bbls. Copper Ore, (weighing 700 to 800 lbs. each,) 67 bags Wheat, 20 bags Peas, 49 bags Corn, 43 bbls. Rosin, 6 boxes Dried Fruit. The whole load is worth upwards of $20,000, and it has been sold here, we believe, except the Copper Ore, which goes to New York, and part of the Flour, which which was consigned elsewhere by the owner.

The Copper Ore is from a new mine recently discovered about two miles above Lockville. It has been traced 2 or 3 miles, and is very rich, 10 bbls. of the ore having been sent to the North to test its quality and sold in its crude state at $130 a ton.

Every day brings to light some new source of wealth and power in this wonderful Deep River region.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—You will oblige a Cashier by imparting the following information.

By our last Revenue Law, Cashiers of the several Banks in the State are authorized (intended probably to be required) to collect ¼ of 1 per ct. from non-resident Brokers making a demand on a Bank of coin or exchange for its notes.

The information desired is, will the refusal of such Broker to pay or allow the ¼ per cent. exempt the Bank from the penalty of a protest? If it does, what evidence may a Bank credit from a Broker, that he is a resident, short of the exhibition of his License and the identification of his person? Respectfully,

A CASHIER.

Our correspondent is too hard for us. The Legislature does not appear to have made provision for any evidence, nor for the refusal of the broker to pay. It has taken care, however, to require the Cashier to account to the State Treasurer "on oath." With characteristic shrewdness, the Legislature requires an oath from the one and only the word of the other, or perhaps common report.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of this Court was held last week. A correspondent writes to us that Monday and Tuesday were occupied in the case of the will of Alex. McKay, which was established. For the will, Messrs. Troy and Fuller, and W. McL. McKay. Against it, Messrs. James Banks, B. R. Huske and M. J. McDuffie.

On the State Docket, Scinda, a slave, was tried for setting fire to the Mill of J. T. Council. For the State, Solicitor Strange. For the Prisoner, Messrs. Moody B. Smith and J. M. White. There was no evidence except the prisoner's own confessions and they were ruled out as inadmissible, having been made under threats of violence. Of course the prisoner was acquitted.

Judge Heath is winning golden opinions; he presides with much dignity and impartiality, rules promptly and ably, and is a most excellent Judge.

MR. GILMER.—We copy the following from an editorial in last Wednesday's Washington Union:—

"From the efforts being made in Connecticut, Maryland, and North Carolina, we expect to gain a member in each. In the latter State Mr. Gilmer, who was a member of the last Congress, and who affiliated with the black republicans, will be opposed by Mr. Waddell, who two years ago gave way to him. That gentleman now announces himself a candidate, and refuses again to withdraw in favor of Mr. Gilmer. Here we think, a democrat can be elected with but little difficulty. At all events, it is evident the constituents of Mr. Gilmer are dissatisfied with his course in Congress."

It appears, from the meetings in Chatham and Randolph, accounts of which we publish to-day, that the closing remark of the Union is as false as is that charging Mr. Gilmer with "affiliating with the black republicans."

A MISTAKE.—We do not see the Tawborough Southerner, but find an extract from it in the Petersburg Express, relating to the press in North Carolina, in which it is stated that the Fayetteville Observer was established by its present Senior Editor in January 1825. This is a mistake. The Observer was established in June or July 1817 by F. W. Waldo, a gentleman from Boston, but then a lawyer of this place. During the seven and a half years between that time and January 1825, the paper passed through the hands of ten or a dozen editors and proprietors.

The Southerner says that in March 1824, when its Editor established a paper called the Free Press in Halifax, there were but ten newspapers published in the State. We think this is also a mistake; for as early as the latter part of 1822 there were twelve papers published in the State, as we learn from a little book, now very rare, called "the North Carolina Register and United States Calendar, for the year of our Lord 1823, by the Rev. Colin McIver." This was printed between the 14th August 1822, (when the copyright was issued,) and the 1st January 1823, by J. Gales & Son, Raleigh—(the Senior Editor of this paper set the type for a part of it.) At the 87th page of this book we find the following:—

Newspapers published in North Carolina.

TITLES.	WHERE PRINTED.	PUBLISHERS.
Register,	Raleigh,	J. Gales & Son.
Star,	Raleigh,	Tho. Henderson.
Star,	Elizabeth City,	Wm. Albertson.
Carolina Observer,	Fayetteville,	A. H. Dismukes.
Carolina Centinel,	Newbern,	Pasteur & Watson.
Western Carolinian,	Salisbury,	Bingham & White.
Halifax Compiler,	Halifax,	John Wright,
American Recorder,	Washington,	Jno. M'Williams.
Cape Fear Recorder,	Wilmington,	David Smith, jr.
Recorder,	Hillsboro',	Dennis Heartt.
Milton Gazette,	Milton,	Benj'n Cory, 3d.
Edenton Gazette,	Edenton,	James Wills.

We can count at present fifty-four newspapers in the State, and there are probably others that we do not remember or know of.

Of the above publishers, we think that A. H. Dismukes, Lemuel Bingham, Philo White, Dennis Heartt, (and perhaps Thos. Watson,) are still living, though only Mr. Heartt continues connected with the press. Of the papers, only the Register, the Observer (the name of the latter changed from *Carolina* to *Fayetteville*,) and the Hillsborough Recorder, still survive.

The name of the Halifax Compiler reminds us of an incident that afforded some amusement at that period. It was the period when the celebrated Bob Potter, Hal Potter, Jesse A. Bynum, and perhaps other noted characters and rowdies, flourished in and about the town of Halifax. That town was entitled to a Representative in the House of Commons under the old Constitution, and there being only forty or fifty voters, there was abundant opportunity for the exercise of every species of electioneering—the kind most in vogue being drinking and fighting. Pistols and dirks were commonly used, and every body looked for bloody accounts from a Halifax election. On one occasion (1825) no member was elected, the election having been broken up by a brawl between Potter and Bynum, and their friends. The Halifax Compiler fed the flame on all these occasions. We do not remember whether it was on the side of Bob Potter or of Bynum, but it was furious on one side or the other. In the midst of one of these excitements, somebody, intentionally as it was supposed, transposed the large types which composed the head of the paper—Halifax Compiler—so as to make them read Hel-fiar Compilax; and in that way the whole edition of the paper was printed off and circulated. It may be supposed that the fire-eating editor was not in a very amiable mood when the trick that had been played off upon him was discovered. He offered a reward for the discovery of the "villain," but we suppose that the wag preferred life and limb to the reward, and so did not claim the latter by divulging his name; but we believe that one or more fights grew out of the occurrence. The habits of the ancient borough are probably not so belligerent now as thirty-five years ago.

OLD TIMES.—Turning over the pages of the Rev. Colin McIver's "North Carolina Register for 1823," we were abundantly tempted to indulge the propensity natural to such as have passed the meridian of life, to turn back the thoughts to the period of youth, and to recall the forms and faces of those who were then prominent.

In this county there were but six resident practising Attorneys in 1822, viz: Thomas Davis, John D. Toomer, Louis D. Henry, Robert Strange, John D. Eccles and Thos. C. Hooper. Not one of these is now living; but in their stead we have now fourteen.

The counties of Craven and Wake had probably the most distinguished array of talents at their Bars. The former had Wm. Gaston, John Stanly, Wright C. Stanly, Isaac Croom, Richard D. Spaight, Edward Graham, Francis L. Hawks, John H. Bryan, Vine Allen, Hardy B. Croom, and George S. Atmore. Of these, only Isaac Croom (retired from the Bar and removed to Alabama,) F. L. Hawks, J. H. Bryan and G. S. Atmore, survive. Wake had Henry Seawell, Moses Mordecai, Thos. P. Devereux, Charles Manly, Jas. F. Taylor, Anthony G. Glynn, John S. Ellis, John W. Young, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Daniel L. Barringer, and John D. Delacy. Of these, only Messrs. Devereux and Manly survive.

Fourteen counties in the State, out of 63, had then no resident practising Attorney, though we suppose there is not one county now without so indispensable a citizen. There were but 176 Lawyers in the State in 1822. Now we suppose there are 600.

The State was then better provided with Physicians, there having been 272 in all. Of the 9 in Fayetteville, only one is living, and he, (Dr. Degraffenreidt,) has long been in Georgia. They were, Drs. B. Robinson, H. Robinson, Edward McKay, James Moffatt, Wm. Moffitt, E. Degraffenreidt, Goodorum Davis, Kenneth Clark, Thos. N. Cameron.

Of the twelve Municipal officers of Fayetteville in 1822, only one is now living, and he (C. P. Mallett, Esq.) removed to Chapel Hill. They were, Dr. B. Robinson, Magistrate of Police; Gilbert Eccles, Chs. P. Mallett, Jas. Townes, John M. Dobbin, Jas. McIntyre, John Matthews, and John Kelly, Commissioners; John Matthews, Town Treasurer; Duncan McRae, Town Clerk; John Kennedy, Town Constable; Jacob Levy and John McIver, Auctioneers.

In 1822 there were 305 Post Offices in the State, and only 2 in this county (Fayetteville and Averasborough.) By the latest list we have, published in 1851, there were 825 in the State and 17 in this county, (then including Harnett.)

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Wilmington Journal proposes to have the Members of Congress elected in this State a year earlier than at present, that is, sixteen months before the time when their actual service would commence. The object, of course, is to prevent the present interregnum in our Congressional representation. From the 4th of March to the 1st Thursday in August we have now no Representatives in the lower House of Congress, and if a called session of that body should be necessary before August, a special election must be held.

We think this a very small inconvenience. The Governor has power to order a special election, and has done so, when a called session has been demanded between the 4th of March and the 1st Thursday in August. The last instance of this was in 1841.

The objections to electing Members sixteen months before they are to take their seats, seem to be weighty. The incumbents are often candidates for re-election, and the people would be called upon to pass judgment on their course when they had served out but little more than half their terms. We think it right that the sitting member should have the benefit of his faithfulness, or suffer rebuke for his unfaithfulness, during his *whole* term, before judgment is passed upon him. And then, as he would be at Washington up to or nearly up to the day of election, it would give other aspirants who are on the spot a great advantage over him. This is probably one of the reasons why rotation in this office is so much more common in the Northern States, in many of which the elections are held a year in advance of ours.

Besides these reasons, the circumstances and characters of men are liable to great changes in sixteen months. Within that period the member elect may die, or become sick, or worthless, or base, or unable to spare his time to the public service. Some great public exigency may arise, calling for a superior man to the one whom the people elected under other circumstances, &c.

Let the election be in the Spring, if you choose, after the expiration of the term of a Congress, but not before.

MR. GILMER.—The Winston Sentinel says it does not feel called upon to undertake to substantiate, any further, the statements it made with regard to Mr. Gilmer's extraordinary course in Congress, and as a public man. This is discreet in the Sentinel. It would not be easy to substantiate a statement that *one* speech of Seward's, which the Editor saw, was "*hundreds*" of speeches of Seward's. Nor does it condescend to explain, whether it meant its readers to understand that the speeches which the editor saw on the table of the hotel were *all* Seward's speeches, or that only the *one* the editor carried away with him was Seward's. This is equivalent to an admission that there was but one such, though the Sentinel's statement of the matter may be read either way.

But the Sentinel brings a new witness against Mr. Gilmer. It says, "a gentleman who was in our office the other day, alluding to the letter of Mr. Gilmer in the Sentinel, informed us that he had now in his possession no less than fifteen or twenty Black Republican speeches, all sent to him by Mr Gilmer."

Now this is a notable statement. "A gentleman"! His name ought to have been given, as a matter of common fairness to Mr. Gilmer. "Fifteen or twenty"! Could not the gentleman count, that he makes a vague statement of that sort on a question so important? He has them now in his possession, though he don't know whether there were fifteen or twenty!

Another thing. What are the said speeches about? There are many speeches delivered in Congress by black republicans, which have no allusion whatever to slavery, which contain a great deal of information on other subjects, and some of which breathe as patriotic sentiments on those subjects as any ever uttered by the Winston Sentinel. It is but a year or two ago that we published such a speech of Wm. H. Seward's in the Observer. It was on the subject of the National Defences, and we would not hesitate to stand by it now and at all times as one of the most able, eloquent and truly patriotic speeches we ever read. It was the more gratifying as coming from such a man. Now there are many speeches delivered in Congress by black republicans that are not "black republican speeches." Until this gentleman is more definite, we must suppose that his "fifteen or twenty" speeches are of this character; for it is utterly incredible that Mr. Gilmer should be either such a fool or such a traitor to his section as to be circulating incendiary matter among the citizens of North Carolina. We have his positive declaration that he did not, and the high terms in which the Sentinel itself speaks of him personally, are conclusive that he is worthy of belief.

If these speeches should turn out to be of an objectionable character, which we do not believe, we shall suspect that a fraud has been perpetrated upon Mr. Gilmer in the folding rooms of Congress, where members' speeches are put up in envelopes, ready for mailing. That while he supposed he was franking his own speeches, the democratic employees about the Capital, (who do not appear to be selected on account of integrity,) may have delivered to him, either accidentally or intentionally, the speeches of others. It was very manifest some months ago that a concerted movement was made by democrats to connect Mr. Gilmer with the Black Republicans, so as to defeat his re-election. The Giddings-congratulation story was one of the parts of that movement. That story was very easily disproved, but not until, as the authors doubtless calculated, it had attained wide circulation and done its intended work. Those who manufactured it are none too good to have engaged in a scheme to deceive Mr. Gilmer by false packing.

We intended, however, merely to state this new charge of the Sentinel and to say, that we think Mr. Gilmer should, and will, take care to meet all such charges.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—We note sales in New York on Thursday at par. Virginia 98. We suppose that Friday was interest pay-day.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE AND GOOD MAN.—Just before going to press this morning we learn from the Wilmington papers that Dr. ARMAND J. DEROSSET died at his residence in that place on Friday afternoon last. He was in the 92d year of his age, having been born in Wilmington on the 17th of November 1767. Where he was born, there he lived and there he died. But besides his neighbors, many throughout the State and the country knew and esteemed him as one of the best of men and unaffectedly humble and devout of christians. Having known him long, we adopt fully the following brief but expressive eulogy of the Herald:—

"Few men attain to such an advanced age; and few men, of any age, pass through life, so completely unsullied by its temptations and trials. He was our oldest citizen. Descended from ancestors who acted an important part in our revolutionary struggle, and filled responsible stations even under the Colonial government, he has passed a long life in our town, sustaining their reputation in every respect.

"As a physician, up to the time of his retirement from the active duties of his profession, he commanded an extensive practice; and enjoyed a wide-spread and well-deserved reputation for ability and scientific attainment. As a man, he was upright, honest, and independent, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. As a christian he was without fear and without reproach, and he died comforted and sustained by the faith which he had adopted, and openly professed in his early manhood.

"A scientific physician—an honest man—a pure and humble christian—he has acted well his part in life; and now at the ripe old age of fourscore and twelve, he has been gathered to his fathers, leaving behind him, not an enemy in the world."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—A Whig meeting in Chatham on the 23d ult., resolved in favor of a district Convention at Graham, Alamance County, on the 3d of May, and appointed the following delegates:

John T. Brooks, Lewis Albright, D. H. Albright, Donald McIver, E. H. Straughn, Rob't Faucette, H. C. Horton, T. B. Farrar, Jas. Lindley, L. W. Gorrell, Wm. P. Taylor, John M. Stone, D. C. Harris, John Manning, I. N. Clegg, O. M. Neal, Thos. Dixon, S. R. Perry, Alexander Thomas, O. A. Tyser, R. N. Green.

The following resolution was adopted, among others:

Resolved further, That we deem it due to our faithful and worthy Representative, Hon. John A. Gilmer, who has proved himself to be "upright when honor was rebellion, true when integrity was treason;" that we fully approve and endorse his course in Congress, and feel proud that in a period of the highest sectional excitement he dared to do that which the distinguished Hammond of S. C. says he feels it was also his duty to have done, but failed, because OTHERS led in another direction.

We find these items in the Wilmington Herald. The other proceedings we have not seen.

The proceedings of the Randolph meeting are in the preceding page.

CATCHING RATS.—Mr. Isham Cox, merchant of Chatham county, has related to us his experience in ridding himself of these vermin, which had become so numerous about his barn as to be utterly intolerable. He took a common dry goods box, bored a hole in one end of it, over which he fastened a moveable cap. He placed in the box at night about a peck of corn, and after leaving it for an hour or two, crept up softly and drew the cap over the hole. At one time he caught 19, at another 23, at another 38, and at another 64. These were the largest numbers. He caught at other times 5, 6, 7, 8, &c. The result is a great diminution of the pest.

This is a simple remedy for a great nuisance, and we mention it *pro bono publico*. We might whisper it into Uncle Sam's ear, (for he is more afflicted with "rats" than any one we know of,) but presume it would be of no use. The old fellow likes to be plundered, and if he were to bait his dry goods boxes it would but be so much more of his substance devoured.

FROST.—There was quite a sharp frost here on Friday morning last. The weather has since become warmer and a vast deal of rain has fallen.

DEEP RIVER BRIDGE.—We are requested to state, that the Plank Road Bridge over Deep River at the Gulf, a portion of which was washed away by a freshet about two months ago, has been thoroughly repaired.

Convicted.—We learn that two negro men named "Clem" and "Andrew," indicted for the murder of Mr. Alfred Boyett some time last Fall, were tried this week at Duplin Superior Court and convicted of the murder. The negroes belonged to Wm. E. Hill, Esq., of Duplin. They were convicted upon their own voluntary confession of their guilt.— *Wil. Jour.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 1, Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for R Marsh & Gorrell, A M Branson, Errant & Wilson, E Lilly, S Smitherman, G W Harris, Coffin, Foust & Co, S Edwards, Smitherman & Spencer, J M Worth & Son, J & D G Worth, W D & A Moffitt, J L Shepherd, Richardson & Barrett, Elkin Co, Cedar Falls Co, Dr J McIver, A G Thornton, D B McIver, W F Brookshire, Myrover & Wightman, G D Williams & Co, I H Foust, W B Richardson, J H Johnson & Co, G W Sperling, D W C Benbow, W K Blake, Foust & Bro, G & L Brandt, J D Williams, Rev D Johnson, Rev A Weaver, B Moffitt, R S French, Caddell & Co, J & M Lassiter, Union Co, J N Smith, Headen & Bynum, J A Pemberton, A Johnson, Jr, Worth & Utley, D W Ayer, W H Carver, D Bain, G W Thagard.

Lutterloh's Line. April 2.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Lee, R Little, C B Cook, C T Haigh, E J Hale & Son, J R Martin, A Murchison, G Reyel, Murchison, Reid & Co, H & E J Lilly, J H Hall, D & W McLaurin, J W Lett, H McMillan, H S Rives, P Smith, G W Williams & Co, S J Hinsdale, T S Lutterloh, R Mitchell, W N Tillinghast, Fay Mills, O S Baldwin & Co, J C Thomson, A W Steel, J Kyle, J Martine, Beaver Creek Co.

Orrell's Line. April 4—Str Sun, with goods for G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, C B Mallett, A G Thornton, E Lilly, A A McKethan, Welch & Weisiger, W McIntyre, H McDonald, J R Murchison, G & L Brandt R Marsh & Gorrell, P P Johnson, J H Roberts & Co, R M Orrell, J R McDuffie, A McRimmon.

☞ **The 43d Annual Convention of** the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, GOLDSBOROUGH, first Wednesday in May, 1859.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1859. 2-

The Salisbury, Charlotte, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Newbern and Washington papers are requested to copy.

French Brandy.

A SMALL lot of HENNESEY'S BRANDY, a pure article, for sale by

GEO. W. SPERLING.

April 2 2-3t

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1859.

The Paraguay Expedition.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 27th January state that the steamer Fulton, with Commissioner Bowlin on board, was stopped at Fort Itapura, Paraguay, where he met Commissioners from Lopez who were authorized to make a treaty similar to those made with England, France and Sardinia. All agreed to meet at Corrientes on the 1st February. Commissioner Bowlin expresses strong hopes of an amicable arrangement.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Department Matters.—The cabinet to-day considered the Nicaraguan affairs, and came to the conclusion that if Ouseley has violated his instructions, a demand will be made on England to disavow his acts. If Nicaragua still refuses to ratify the Cass-Yrissari treaty, diplomatic relations with Nicaragua will be suspended.

The administration doubts the report that Miramon has negotiated for the transfer of Tehuantepec to European powers, but looking at the result of the British and French intrigues in Central America, it would not be surprised if the next steamer brought confirmatory advices. In this case, our government will take strong ground against the act and will probably re-assemble Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

An Opposition Democratic Organ.—It is understood here to-day that Mr. Pryor remains Editor of the *States;* that paper having been placed on a permanent foundation. It will henceforward act as the organ of the Democratic party, irrespective of the views of the President or the *Daily Union.*

The War in Europe.—Letters from nearly all the American Embassies in Europe concur in the opinion that war is inevitable.

Spain and Mexico.—The semi-official journal of Madrid announces that Mexico has given full satisfaction to Spain in consenting to re-establish the treaties with that Power, by punishing the guilty persons, and indemnifying the natives of Spain according to the award made by the mediating Powers.

DIED,

In Anson county, March 17th, in her 17th year, ANNA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Samuel and Jane Smith.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

How forcibly are we reminded of these admonitory words, by the death of her whose name and virtues we commemorate. In the bloom and vigor of youth; just as she was entering the threshhold of womanhood, with promise of long life, and all that is innocently attractive blooming joyously before her, she was cut down and consigned to an early grave! How mysterious are the ways of Providence, and how solemnly does her death echo the warning words of our Saviour, "Be ye also ready, for at such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh." But amid the gloom which her early death has occasioned, it is consoling to know that her friends are not called in this inscrutable dispensation, to sorrow without hope; for her life and death have inscribed upon her tomb, in letters of living light, "Though she be dead, yet shall she live again."

From childhood, Anna was admired and beloved for her sweetness of disposition, evenness of temper, rectitude of conduct, and exemplary life. In her deportment, she was retiring and unassuming, possessing great simplicity of manners, at the same time marked decision of character. Moved by the tenderest sympathy and the most generous impulses, she was ever ready to espouse the cause of the absent, the injured, or the distressed. As a daughter, she was dutiful and affectionate; as a sister, loving and kind; as a friend, true and devoted; as a christian, sincere and unaffected.

She was for two years a pupil of Greensboro' Female College, and completed her education at the Female Seminary in Fayetteville, graduating with distinction in July, 1858. During her connection with these Institutions, she secured by her amiable disposition, and attention to duty, the confidence and love of both teachers and pupils. For six years the writer knew her intimately. At the tender age of eleven she was placed under his instruction; and to the period of her graduation, he remembers not a single occasion, when for word or act, she ever received or merited a reproof. She studied rather, to repay the solicitude of her teachers, and the kindness and care of her fond and doating parents, by faithfully improving the means afforded her for mental culture; by setting an example worthy of imitation, and by diffusing in every circle of her association, the cheerfulness for which she was remarkable. Long will her virtues be cherished by her friends, and her memory embalmed in the best affections of the heart.

"No more that voice we loved to hear
Shall fill her parents' listening ear;
She'll join her youthful friends no more
'Till all these changing scenes are o'er.
God tells us by this mournful death,
How vain and fleeting is our breath;
And bids our souls prepare to meet
The trial of his judgment-seat." W. K. B.

In Richmond county, on 27th Feb'y Mrs. SUSAN PANKEY, aged 82 years, wife of Stephen Pankey, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 4.

BACON,	9 a 12	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX,	30 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	50 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	11¼ a 13	Cuba	27 a 29
Laguira	13½ a 15	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	17½ a 18¾	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	12½ a 12¾	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	11¼ a 12	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	21 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 00 a 2 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 00	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	40 a 45	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	75 a 0 00
Family	6 65 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	60 a 0 65
Super.	6 40 a 6 50	Northern do.	38 a 0 40
Fine	6 15 a 6 25	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 90 a 6 00	Loaf	12½ a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	12½ a 13½
Corn	90 a 1 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat	1 00 a 00	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 00 a 1 10	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	80 a 90	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	10 a 11	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 50 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard	1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits	46 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N. C. hog round 11¼ to 12; Western sides 11 to 12; ditto shoulders 9 to 9½.

Cotton—Not quite so firm. 255 bales extra quality sold on Saturday (to arrive per St'r Haughton) at 12½.

Flour—Receipts large by boat and wagon; very little change.

Corn—In demand; sells readily at quotations.

Trade has been very brisk during the past week,—large quantities of produce coming to market and selling readily at above prices. Our wholesale merchants are evidently reaping quite a harvest.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 2, 1859.

Turpentine, no sales; last quotations $3 for yellow dip, 1 70 for hard, $5 for a small lot of *new* virgin. Spirits, no sales; last at 49½. Rosin, no sales; last at 1 12½ to 1 15 for common. Tar, 1 75. No other articles reported.

At New York, Flour dull. Wheat dull and declining. Cotton, declined ¼ on Thursday and market dull; no change on Friday, closing quiet; middling uplands 12½. Spirits dull; held at 53½ to 54.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

150 BBLS. WHISKEY, Monumental & North State;
10 " RYE WHISKEY;
3 " Do. Do., very superior, 5 yrs old,
20 " APPLE BRANDY;
20 " N. E. RUM;
5 " HOLLAND GIN;

G. W. SPERLING, HAY STREET,

At the Store formerly occupied by J. & T. Waddill.

April 2 2*6t

Attention! La Fayette Lt. Infantry Co.

THE Officers and Members of the Corps will attend a "CIVIL MEETING AND COURT MARTIAL" at their Armory, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Captain.

P. CROW, Orderly.

April 4. 1t

Gold and Silver Mounted Walk-ING CANES; India Rubber, Grapevine, Hickory, &c., &c., Ditto, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S

New York Clothing and Furnishing Store, Hay Street.

April 4 1t

Keep it before the People! That we sell Clothing ONLY of our own manufacture.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 4 1t

Do you desire a Nicely Fitting SHIRT? Go to BALDWIN & CO'S and get one of their celebrated "YOKE SEAM."

April 4 1t

Spring Over-Sacks, something desirable. Sold by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 4 1t

Bl'k and Fancy Silk Ties. The largest assortment of plain and fancy Silk Ties, Silk and Linen, and Cambric Ditto at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

April 4 1t

Further Supplies of Books.

MY Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing;
Bulwer's Novel, "What Will He Do With It?"
Brownlow & Pryne's Controversy;
Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, by Prof. Wilson;
Erie, or Little by Little;
Sterne's Works; Longworth on the Grape;
Kip's Lenten Fast; Buck's Theolog. Dictionary;
Ruskin's Political Economy of Art;
Treasury Blotting Paper; School Books, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 4 2-

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

NOTICE.

Moore County, N. C.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on 26th April 1859 and on a credit of six months, SEVERAL LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of Dr. Charles Chalmers, dec'd; purchasers will be required to give bond with good security. Also, at the same time and place will be hired the balance of the Slaves belonging to said C. Chalmers' estate, for the remainder of the year 1859.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

March 31 2-ts

Ral. Standard and Greensboro' Patriot till sale, and send bills to advertiser at Carthage.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term 1859.

Thomas W. Holbert and others vs. N. A. Stedman and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Winship Stedman, some of the defendants in the above suit, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that said defendants be and appear at the next term of this hon. Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Chatham on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.

2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term 1859.

Luther Clegg and others vs. the Heirs of J. P. Clegg and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of J. P. Clegg, Wm. Avent, Joseph Avent, Calvin Bray and wife Harriett, Britton Snipes and wife Elizabeth, and Thomas Clegg, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, commanding said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the hon. Court of Equity to be held for the County of Chatham at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, C. M. E., at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.

2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.

Charles Ivey, Jr., Lovedy and Pinkney Flowers, Minors, by their Guardian, vs. William Edwards and wife.

Petition for Partition.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that William Edwards and wife Nancy reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.

2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.

William S. Foulks vs. Thomas McCallum.

Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Thomas McCallum has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore considered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.

2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 29th inst., by Rev. W. L. Miller, Mr. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, to Miss SARAH RAY.

At the house of Hugh McCain, Esq., in Randolph County, by Rev. S. Colton, D. D., on the morning of the 29th inst., Mr. W. S. CROWSON, of Ocala, Florida, to Miss EMILY McCAIN, daughter of Hugh McCain.

On Thursday, the 24th, by Rev. S. Colton, at the house of Col. J. D. Cox, of Randolph, Dr. JOHN J. HAMLIN, of Asheborough, to Miss LUCY JANE COX.

DIED,

On Monday evening, the 28th inst., Mr. T. H. PEMBERTON, aged 30 years. He possessed all the qualities which adorned the gentleman, and died in a full hope of a blessed immortality.

In Wilmington, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst. Mrs. JANE VANCE JONES, wife of Lieut. J. P. Jones, of the United States Navy, and daughter of the late John R. London, in the 28th year of her age.

At the residence of her father, in Moore County, on Friday morning, the 11th inst., Miss CATHARINE J. KELLY, in the 19th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on 27th inst., Mr. WILLIE A. WALKER, aged 18 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 29—Steamer Flora McDonald with passengers and goods for Myrover & Wightman, J Martine, E Lilly, Hinton & Bynum, A G Thornton, D Anderson, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, R Marsh & Gorrell, J M Worth & Son, D Murphy, Cedar Falls Co, Miss E King, Smitherman & Spencer, W B Richardson, Gwyn & Wood, G W Harris, Errant & Wilson, W F Brookshire, J N Smith, I H Foust, Page & Sarles, A J Woodward, C T Haigh & Sons, J M Vann, G & L Brandt, A Holmes, Jr, Geo Makepeace, G W Sperling, J H Pope, J A Pemberton Richardson & Barrett, A N Branson, New Market Co, G W Williams & Co, Baker & Gillis, Murchison, Reid & Co, S Young, Worth & Utley, Elkin mfg Co, J H Johnson & Co, J E Chambers, Starr & Williams.

Orrell's Line. March 31.—Str Southerner, with goods for J W Welch, G W Williams & Co, Godiston & Fuller, G & L Brandt, Starr & Williams, J J Gilchrist, Murchison, Reid & Co, R M Orrell, Pemberton & Sloan, A McRimmon, G McNeill, W McIntyre, J R McDuffie, J Memory.

Lutterloh's Line. March 30. Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for P Howard, J C Thomson, A W Steel, R Little, G McNeill, J H Hall, H & E J Lilly, A Johnson, Jr, R D French, G & L Brandt, L Edwards, D & W McLaurin, J Kyle, J A J Bradford, J W Lett, E J Hale & Son, I Dodd, E L Winslow, O Houston, Starr & Williams, A A McKethan, G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Murchison, J H Pritchett, A McPhail, J W Sandford, D W C Benbow, D W Livingston, S J Hinsdale.

NOTICE.

THE Funeral Sermon of Brother Jos. Smith, of St Alban's Lodge, 114, A. Y. M., will be preached at his late residence in Robeson County on the 4th Sunday in April, by Rev. D. W. Doub. The usual Masonic ceremonies will take place, and an Eulogy be delivered by R. E. Troy, Esq.

Members of the Craft in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

A. D. BROWN, Sec'y.

March 28. 800*tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving, and in a few days will have in store, a very large Stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

To which the attention of Wholesale Purchasers is invited. H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 5, 1859. 94*6t

Runaway!

FROM the subscriber, in Robeson county, about the 15th of Feb'y, a small bay mare MULE; said Mule was bought in Pittsborough, and I presume she is making her way back. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. DR. B. T. PERSON.

Randalsville, March 12 97*tf

S & J GOULDING.

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Feathers, Ruches, Flowers, Laces, Millinery Goods, Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons not to trade for a NOTE given by us to William Shipman, for One Hundred and Seven or Eight Dollars, dated about the 22d December, A. D. 1858.

We have not received value for said Note, and we are determined not to pay it.

N. J. LEMON,
ALEX'R LEMON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Feb'y 21, 1859 92*6w

Alabama Lands for Sale.

1,671 ACRES, in Henry county, 3 miles below Columbia, on the Chattahochee river, and 25 miles below Fort Gaines; 850 acres are cleared—500 acres are river bottom, which will produce from 20 to 50 bushels Corn, or from 1,000 to 2,500 pounds of Cotton to the acre. On the place are all the necessary improvements—Houses for Negroes; good water, and as healthy as any section of Alabama. For further particulars apply to me, at Midway Ala., or R. ALLISON and A. G. JANES, on the premises.

Also, 1,100 acres Land, near Midway, Barbour county—800 acres cleared—all fresh, having been cleared in the last seven years. This is strong lime Land, and will produce from 20 to 30 bushels Corn, and from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. Cotton per acre. Improvements fine—the Dwelling cost $4,000, and is situated on a high sandy ridge, with good water, and every convenience desirable in a country residence.

Both of these places are known in Columbus, Ga., where inquiries can be made. I invite those who are purchasing, to examine these places during the coming spring and summer, and judge them by what they see.

C. A. ROSE,
Midway, Barbour county, Ala.

March 9 (Sav. Rep.) 95-tf

Land for Sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses.—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared: and also a GRIST and SAW MILL: and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C. J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 8, 1859 93tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

J. H. ROBERTS & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND OF E. W. WILLKINGS.

WE have just received and are now opening, which we will sell low for cash or approved paper, the following goods, viz:

500 bushels Seed Oats;
300 Sacks Salt;
100 bales Rice Straw, (fresh and in order;)
75 Bbls Planting Potatoes;
10 do Cider Vinegar;
20 do Pickled Herring;
40 do Mackerel, extra large;
25½ do "
100 do Whiskey, assorted qualities;
10 do N. E. Rum;
5 do Apple Brandy;
10 do Mess Pork;
10 do Lard. (Extra Kitted;)
20 do M. Vasser's Ale;
20 do A. & C. Refined Sugar;
5 do Powdered do
5 do Crushed do
10 Kegs Goshen Butter;
100 do Nails, all sizes;
25 Boxes Soap, assorted qualities;
10 do Starch; 20 boxes Adamantine Candles;
50 do Smoked Herring;
50 do Assorted Candy, (some very fine;)
300 do Sardines, ¼ and ½;
Ground Mustard, Ginger, Pepper, &c.;
2 Cases Prunes, in jars;
2 do " boxes;
2000 lbs. Hams, (extra Baltimore City cured;)
7000 do Sides;
3300 do Shoulders;
50 Gross Matches, (assorted kinds;)
25,000 Segars, from common to fine grades;
50 Bags Coffee, Rio, Java and Laguira.

HARDWARE.

20 Boxes Axes, assorted;
25 Doz. Ames' Shovels and Spades;
5 do Forks, assorted;
Rail Road Picks;
5 Doz. Steel Traps;
30 do Cast Steel Hoes.

Agricultural Implements.

No. A 6 PLOWS, No 11 Plows, No 12 Plows, No 10 Plows; Sub-soil Plows, all sizes; Cutting Knives, 2 kinds and 3 sizes; Corn Shellers; Grain Cradles; Wooden Rakes; Hand Corn Mills; Fan Mills; Patent Corn Planters.

We are also Agents for the sale of all Implements made by the NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT COMPANY. All kinds of Implements ordered for Farmers at New York prices for cash. We have samples of Railroad Barrows on hand, from which we will furnish from 20 to 1000 if wanted, at short notice.

We are expecting to receive other articles, which are not enumerated above, of which due notice will be given in this paper when they arrive.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 7, 1859 94-1m

Wilmington, N. C.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE:

300 BAGS Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
100 hhds. and bbls. N. O. and Refined Sugars;
30 hhds Molasses;
40 hhds Western Bacon;
150 bbls Mess Pork;
400 bbls new N S Herring;
100 tierces Rice;
400 kegs Nails;
100 bbls and boxes Glue;
50 tons Hoop Iron.

E. MURRAY & CO.

March 19, 1859. 98-4t

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Offer for sale:—

500 HHDS., } Choice NEW CROP CARDENAS
25 Tierces, } MOLASSES;
75 Bbls. Choice New Orleans Syrup;
80 Hhds. fair to choice N. O. Sugars;
200 Bbls. Clarified Sugars;
500 Bags Rio, Laguira, West India and Java Coffee;
150 Bbls. Mess and Prime Pork;
25 Hhds. Western Bacon, Sides and Shoulders;
200 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes.

March 14, 1859 97-9tpd

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO.

THIS UNEQUALED FERTILIZER, composed of one half best

Peruvian Guano,

One half fine

Ground Bone,

and the best

Phosphatic Guano,

is in condition for immediate use, being prepared by new and improved machinery, by which means the most perfect combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by DRILL or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And I have no hesitation in saying that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The QUALITY WILL BE KEPT PERFECTLY UNIFORM in all cases, and WARRANTED to contain 8 per cent. of AMMONIA, and 45 to 50 per cent. of BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It is put up in good bags, weighing about 150 lbs. each. Purchasers will please notice, that the name F. ROBINSON is branded on each bag—none other is genuine.

My long experience in the trade, and the general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by me, will, I hope, be a guarantee that the article now offered will be as represented. I will also keep constantly on hand the best Peruvian, Mexican and other Guanoes, which I will sell as low as any house in the city.

WM. ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 & 6 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET,
Near Pratt St. Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO is also sold in lots to suit by the following Agents:

J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER & CO., Richmond, Va.
THOMAS BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.

March 2 93-3mpd

Sugar House Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct'r 14. 54tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1859. 800-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.

Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.	
Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 34
Amount premium notes now on hand,	224,968 23
Cash premiums received	32,317 41

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steele,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13Y

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon **Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,**

And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A Parrott,	President,
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary,
W B Grant, W S Long, David W Bell,	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 12. 96-6m

Lost or Mislaid.

ONE NOTE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, made payable to Dr. Duncan Smith, dated 1st January, 1858, and signed James R. Grist & Co. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, and will be very thankful to any one finding it to return it to me at St. Paul's, Robeson Co., N. C.

DUNCAN SMITH.

July 1, 1858. 99-1tsw*2tpd

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 17th instant, my NEGRO BOY HECTOR. He is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well built. His complexion is of a dark yellow or copperish color, his voice somewhat hoarse; has a peculiar nose, very low and nearly of the same size in its whole length. His central point for visiting will no doubt be at A. Fairley's, Esq., in the lower end of the county; where he claims to have a wife; but to avoid pursuit, he may make his head-quarters some 10 or 15 miles distant. He has a half-sister at D. Jones's (Gum Swamp;) relations at and in the vicinity of Adamsville, S. C.; in Richmond county at Angus Graham's. He has also relatives at and in the neighborhood of McPhaul's Mills, Robeson County.

The above reward of $30 will be given for his delivery to me, or his confinement in jail so that I get him again. JOHN MALLOY.

Stewartsville, Richmond co., N. C., }
Feb'y 22, 1859. } 92*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built, good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.

Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 98-*tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Thos. S. Lutterloh vs. the Bank of the State, E. J. Lutterloh, George Harris.

Bill for an Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said E. J. Lutterloh to appear at the next regular term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1859, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, this the 22d March 1859.

800*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Webster's Elementary Spelling

Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

West End Fayetteville Hotel Building,

Are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

SUMMER HATS, in great variety for Men and Boys;
SOFT FUR AND WOOL DO.;
Misses' FLATS AND BLOOMERS;
SHOES, BOOTS;
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
With a large variety of other Notions.

All of which will be open for the inspection of Wholesale buyers by the 10th inst.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1859 94tf

NEW SPRING GOODS. 1859.

James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which shall be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.

March 1859. 94tf

NEW DRY GOODS!

W. MacINTYRE

—IS RECEIVING—

BLEACHED Shirting, from the well-known Mills Bartlett's & James's, New York; Bates's and Young America soft finished, suited to the needle or sewing machine.

Summer Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Union Mixtures;
Linen Drillings, White and Colored Cotton Drillings;
Colored and White Allen Dales' and Marseilles Quilts;
Bleached Sheetings and Pillow Goods;
Table Damask, Toweling and Napkins;
Calicos, Ginghams, Brilliantes, White Jaconets;
Nansook, Tarleton and Swiss Muslin;
Printed Lawns and Lawn Robes;
Jaconet, Swiss and Lisle Inserting and Edging;
Head Dresses, Muslin Embroidered Collars;
Under-sleeves and Collars, in sets, (extra Super;)
Black Silk Lace and Edgings;
Ribbons and Silk Fringes, Ruches, Artificials and Wreaths;
Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts, Black and Fancy Belts;
Bonnets, Flats and Hats for girls;
Lustre, Linen and Plaid Dusters;
Extension Skirts, with improved Bustle;
Umbrellas, Parasols, Shoes and Gaiters;
Driving and Riding Whips.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1859. 98-6w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership under the name and style of

PEMBERTON & SLOAN

For the purpose of conducting a general wholesale and retail Grocery business, and have taken the large Brick Building two doors west of Hinsdale's Drug Store, near the Market.

E. L. PEMBERTON.
GEO. SLOAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., February 22. 97-3w

FRESH GOODS!

WE are now receiving our stock of Spring Goods, consisting of a large assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Farming Utensils, &c.,

And expect to make such additions to our stock as the trade requires. We will sell at wholesale or retail low for cash or on short time to prompt paying customers, or exchange for country produce. Persons wanting goods in our line are respectfully invited to call and give us a trial. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 17, 1859. 97-8w

FRESH GOODS!

COCOA NUTS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CANDLES,
PICKLES,
CATSUPS,
CHERRIES,
PRESERVES,
FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO;
COOKING PRUNES, 15 cents;
CANDIES of all sorts;
DATES, RAISINS, and
Lots of other desirable things.

At J. R. LEE'S.

March 7 94-4w

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,
4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing,)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ¼ " do. " 1 do.
10 ¼ MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY

Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY

JAS. T. HOUSTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, by

JAS. T. HOUSTON.

March 1, 1859 93tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 82-

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh. D. K. McRAE.

Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

J. R. BULLA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

March 10, 1859 96-6m

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25 1858. 5-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

May 14, 1858. Hay Street. 11-1y

An Election will be held on

THURSDAY, the 7th April, for seven Commissioners to locate the County site of Harnett.

The Ticket below is recommended to the voters of Harnett:—

R. C. Belden,	Barbecue District,
John Elliot,	Stewart's Creek District,
J. S. Harrington,	Upper L. River "
Stephen Pearson,	Barbecue "
Daniel Cutts,	Neill's Creek "
A. J. Turlington,	Grove "
Farquhard Smith,	Averasborough "

March 18 98tc

SPRING STYLES!

The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON

March 16 97-tf

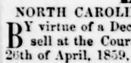
DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and the community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction. D. W. C. BENBOW

Jan'y 10, 1859. 74tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him, to come forward before the 1st day of April next, and *"foot up the Bills."*

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same. From and after this date interest will be charged on all his accounts where the payment of the same is delayed longer than six months. From this rule he will in no case depart.

WILLIAM B. BLAKE.

Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., }
March 15, 1859 } 98*4tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him to come forward before the 1st day of April 1859, and *"foot up their Bills."*

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same.

JOHN R. CARTER.

Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., }
March 15, 1859 } 98*4tpd

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CHAS. IVEY, Jr.

Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., }
March 15, 1859 } 98*4tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him to come forward before the 1st day of April 1859, and *"foot up their Bills."*

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st, 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same.

A. D. BROWN.

Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., }
March 15, 1859 } 98*4tpd

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April, 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Bryan Boroughs, dec'd, lying on Deep River in Moore County, joining the lands of Rob't Brady, Abram Stutts and others.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

March 10 98*ts

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of John McLeod, dec'd, lying on the waters of Dunham and Crane's creek, embracing the junction of the two, containing about 1,100 acres, joining the lands of Isaac H. Rowan, D. R. McDonald, Allen McDonald and others.

Terms 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

March 10 98*ts

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick